The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 25. MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 10, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,221.

Don't Stop at the Half-way House

——BUT GO TO——

Spangler & Wade

Headquarters for the latest styles in Hats and Caps

The KNOX Silk and Derby, and DUNLAP'S Block

Always on hand. The latest novelties in Neckwear. Mufflers of all shades and qualities. We are also headquarters for

Holiday Presents.

A full line of Gold-Headed Silk Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen. Seal skin caps and seal skin gloves. Ladies and children's kid mitts. Gentlemen's Jersey coats and jackets. Gentlemen's kid mitts and fur gloves.

SPANGLER & WADE,

204 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:0 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 272, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

The Place to Live.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 8.—The temperature here during the month of November averaged 68 degrees. There were twenty-eight perfectly clear days.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec 8.—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, ex-congressman from the Fourth New York district, and formerly pastor of the Eighth Congregationalist church, Brooklyn, is dead.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Legal Notice.

William H. Clay, residing at Leesburgh, Kosciusko county, in the state of Indiana, will take notice that on the 16th day of September, 1886, Michael Young commenced an action and caused an order of attachment to be issued against him for the sum of $39.54, by Robert H. Folger, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Perry township, Stark county, Ohio; that on the 21st day of September, 1886, such proceedings were had Peace said Justice of the Peace in said action, that said proceedings were by said Justice of the Peace certified to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, under Section 6514 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. That on the 27th day of September said Michael Young filed his petition and caused an order of attachment to issue in said court against said William H. Clay, cause No. 1868, for the amount aforesaid and costs, and that on the 28th day of September, 1886, the Sheriff of said county attached the following real estate of said William H. Clay, to-wit: The undivided seventh part of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three in Jackson township, Stark county, Ohio,

Said petition prays for judgment against said William H. Clay for $ 9.54 amount and costs.

Said William H. Clay is required to answer on or before the 8th day of January, 1887, or judgment will be entered against him.

22 6t MICHAEL YOUNG.

Attachment Notice.

Ellen Mylon, Pltf., } Before W. S. S. Rogers, J. P.
versus } of Perry Township, Stark
Geo. Thompson, Dft. } County, Ohio.

On the 1st day of December, 1886, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $53 10. ELLEN MYLON.
Massillon, Dec. 1, 1886—24t3

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of George A. Ralston, Dec'd

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of George A. Ralston, late of Stark county, deceased.
Dated this 9th day of November A. D. 1886.
24t3 MARGARET M. RALSTON.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual election of Directors of the Union National Bank of Massillon, Ohio, will be held at the banking office of said bank at 10 a. m., January 11, 1887

J. H. HUNT, Cashier.
Massillon, O., Nov. 29, 1886—24t3

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual election of Directors of the First National Bank of Massillon, Ohio, will be held at the banking office of said bank at 10 a. m., January 11, 1887.

C. STEESE, Cashier.
Massillon, O., Nov. 29, 1886. 24t3

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ALL THE IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE OLD WORLD.

How News is Suppressed in St. Petersburg By the Russian Government—One Hundred People Massacred in the Sahara Desert—A Council of War at Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Advices from St. Petersburg describe an incident that occurred there on the 30th of November last. On that day the students of the university had arranged to hold a memorial service at the tomb of the Liberal, M. Dabrolinkoff. The authorities prohibited the services and placed a cordon of troops around the cemetery. The students tried to force the cordon, and a struggle ensued. Three hundred persons were arrested. The newspapers were forbidden to mention the affair.

Trial of a Priest.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The trial of the Rev. Theodore Keatinge, who under the guise of a converted Catholic priest, imposed upon the Rev. Plunket, the Protestant archbishop of Dublin, and many persons of importance in Protestant church circles, and who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and divers other offenses, was convicted in the criminal court here to-day. The court room was crowded by people, most of whom by their actions appeared to be admirers and sympathizers of the reverend culprit.

A Wholesale Massacre.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A number of Tuareks have captured the fortress at Ghat, in the Sahara Desert, and massacred 100 members of the garrison. The Brussels court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Leon Vandersmissan from the sentence condemning him to penal servitude for ten years, for the deliberate murder of his wife last April, for infidelity.

A Council of War.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—Emperor William assisted at Saturday's sitting of the frontier defense commission. Crown Prince Frederick William presided, and Count Von Moltke, Gen. Von Schellendorff, Prussian minister of war; Gens. Waldersee and Steible and several commanders of army corps were present. The sitting was practically a council of war.

Autograph Sale.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—At a sale of autographs in Berlin, Schopenhaur's brought 500 marks, and an autograph of Sebastian Bach, written in a book, 936 marks. An orchestra score, by Mozart, 200 marks. A letter of Schiller's to his publisher, 125 marks, and a letter written by Voltaire, 64 marks.

General Buller a Staunch Unionist.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—Gen. Buller, annoyed at the assertions of the Parnellite papers to the effect that he sympathizes with the Home Rulers, has authorized a statement that he is not in favor of Home Rule and that he is a staunch Unionist.

London's Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The returns of the board of trade for the month of November show that the imports increased during that period to the amount of 5,307,187 pounds, and the exports 1,105,443 pounds.

Must We Bear All This.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Virginia Crawford, who was one of the defendants in the Crawford-Dilke cases, proposes to make her debut in comedy shortly at a West End theatre.

DECEMBER AND MAY.

A Grief Stricken Widower for Eight Days Becomes a Weather-Beaten Benedict.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 7.—There was a flurry of excitement in St. George's, the fashionable Episcopal church in this city, last evening, when James Greenfield, the sexton, who only eight days before had buried his second wife, walked into church with Miss Davies, a blushing young woman of some twenty summers, leaning on his arm, whom he married. The bride had been engaged by Greenfield, who is an old army pensioner, over seventy years of age, to nurse his wife during her illness. This she did faithfully, although it did not prevent the patient from dying. The funeral over, Miss Davies demanded the money due her for attendance, $10 for nursing and $5 for laying the deceased woman out.

The heart broken widower had no funds to meet the demands made upon him, and he appealed in vain to the members of the congregation, who thought him well able to pay the bill himself. Returning to his desolate home Greenfield found that Miss Davies had installed herself there until the bill was settled. The matter was amicable talked over and finally a compromise was effected. Greenfield promised to marry the charming young nurse, on her signing a receipt in full of all demands that she might have against him. Within eight days Greenfield was transformed from a grief-stricken widower into weather beaten bridegroom.

The Notorious Jim Cummings.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 7.—Jim Cummings, the murderer of Policeman Keyser, was arraigned yesterday for preliminary examination, but his attorney waived examination and he was taken back to Oswego under heavy guard and lodged in jail. He stated to his lawyer that his real name is Isaac E. McCann, and that his home is Upper Alton, Ill., where his father and two brothers now live. While he was being conducted from the jail here to the depot the streets were lined with people, whom the desperado viewed with apparent indifference, not seeming to fear any violence. McCann, alias Cummings, states that he has been in nearly every state in the Union, but is more recently from Texas and Indian Territory. The severest penalty that can befall him is imprisonment for life, as there is no legal hanging in Kansas.

A Deliberate Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Thomas Dalton, a young man well known in this city, was shot and killed to-day in the rotunda of the Peabody hotel, by Russel Godwin. Dalton was seated when Godwin approached him with a drawn pistol and fired. The bullet struck Dalton in the breast, and as he staggered to his feet, fell to the floor. Godwin fired three more shots into the prostrate form, after which he walked to the front door, where he was arrested. Dalton died almost instantly. The alleged causes leading to the tragedy were scandalous rumors circulated by Dalton concerning a married sister of Godwin.

Mail Stage Robbed.

COLORADO, Tex., Dec. 7.—The San Angelo mail stage was held up and robbed a mile south of there yesterday, by a young man who gives his name as James Townsend. He compelled the driver to get out and lie down while he bound him; then drove off in the stage a short distance and robbed the mail bags. The driver loosened his feet and came to town, when a large part of the population started in the chase. While the pursuers were out the robber came into town, was identified and taken in by Deputy United States Marshal Goech. He is now in jail.

THE NEW PARTY.

Henry George Defines the Aims and Objects of the True Democracy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Concord Labor club gave a dinner and reception last night to Henry George, one of its members. George spoke on "Democracy."

He said: "A democracy is a government that recognizes the equal rights of all people to all things created for their use as the earth, air, light and water, and at the same time protects the life, liberty and property of each individual. That was the true definition of democracy, of a democracy as a party which we are beginning to organize, the democracy to which the future belongs. All over the world a new fire is burning. The hewers of wood and drawers of water are becoming bitterly dissatisfied. No man is really a free man unless he is an independent man, which he is not now. The present system hardly gives man time to think. There are talents the most splendid which are now going to waste. This scramble for wealth, this gamble, give a few men more than they could produce by the application of all there productive powers, let them be ever so great, while to the many it means poverty. In the new Democracy these injustices would be done away."

Difficulties in Freight Movement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—The Manitoba road reports 200 cars of wheat showbound at Wilmar; that trains started for Minneapolis and Duluth loaded with wheat are compelled to keep dropping off cars at way stations until when arriving they have little more than the caboose left of the train started with. The St. Louis road is greatly troubled for water besides the difficulty from drifting snow. The Hastings & Dakota is troubled for water, especially in the James river country, in some cases having to send engines fifty miles out of their regular destination, and filling water cars and hauling them to points where needed. The same line has been forced to run light trains to get through the snow. Other lines have had similar difficulties to meet.

Killed By a "Voodoo."

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—The stomach of the colored woman, Mollie Collins, who, it is suspected, was slowly poisoned to death by her husband, has been taken to Chicago for analysis. Guy Henderson, a colored "voodoo" doctor, swore before the coroner's jury that the woman was killed by the power of the "voodoo." She took, he said, a "voodoo" sack containing quicksilver, a loadstone, some of the woman's hair and some dust, from her husband while asleep, and that he (witness) burned it up. The evidence against the woman's husband is not damaging.

Charity Balls Forbidden.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Ryan announce that under the decrees of the Baltimore plenary council, balls for charitable purposes are prohibited. The managers of the annual Catholic charity ball, for which arrangements had been nearly completed, are greatly surprised and worried at the announcement. They had leased the Academy of Music, and had already received subscriptions amounting to over $3,000, though the affair was not to come off until January 21.

An Aged Lady Burned to Death.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—There occurred early yesterday morning, in two frame buildings on Eutaw street, near Preston, a fire, destroying them, together with all the furniture. The police rescued thirteen persons from the buildings, but could not find Mrs. Ann Pack, aged ninety years. Her body, burned to a crisp, was after the fire found in a third-story room. The damage by the fire was about $2,500.

Son of a Millionaire Stolen or Lost.

READING, Pa., Dec. 7.—Is it another Charley Ross case? Willie Arnold, a very bright lad of twelve years, disappeared from his home in this city on last Wednesday morning, since which time no trace of him has been found. The lost boy is the son of William A. Arnold, reputed to be the richest man in this city. Detectives have been at work on the case, but as yet no clue has been obtained

Kicked by a Horse.

MT. STERLING, O., Dec. 7.—Clark Beall, a well known citizen, was trying to catch his horse, and driving it into the stable he was in the act of passing behind it when the maddened animal kicked him in the face, knocking out his front teeth and breaking the bones of his face. When discovered by his brother Mr. Beall was in an unconscious state and he has since been in a precarious condition.

Jeweler Murdered By a Customer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—William H. Martin, proprietor of a jewelry store at 1311 South street, was shot and instantly killed by Oscar Weber. The shooting was the result of an altercation growing out of the repairs on a clock, which Weber left at Martin's store. Weber was arrested.

Mortgaged His Stock and Crossed the Line

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7.—J. L. Loiselle, proprietor of the Bijou dry goods shop, has gone to Canada, leaving creditors behind. Shortly before his flight Loiselle raised $8,109 by mortgage on his stock. The stock and fixtures are worth $25,000, and the debts are $15,000 above the mortgage.

Charity in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—The city council recently voted five hundred bushels of coal to each church society for charities and the mayor vetoed the measure. Yesterday the Protestant ministers of the city passed resolutions protesting against the use of public money for church charities.

An Ohio Man Stabbed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Carsie, thirty years old, of Ohio, was taken to Bellevue hospital suffering from a bad cut on the right hand. He had been stabbed by a stranger, with whom he had a fight, in Tenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

Knights Expelled From Church.

FON DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 7.—The names of thirteen members of St. Peter's Lutheran church have been stricken from the roll because they were members of the Knights of Labor, and because they elected to remain so despite church regulations.

Cluverius Doomed.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Governor Lee has refused to interfere with the sentence of the courts in the case of T. J. Cluverius condemned to be hanged on December 10 for the murder of Fannie L. Madison. No respite has yet been asked for.

BRIBED BY MERCHANTS.

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Israel Hamburger Accused of Emptying Boxes of Imports and Sending Them Back Full of Rubbish—A Warning From the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Another fraud on the revenue was exposed yesterday. Samuel Gabriel, who was for some time a clerk in the employ of Israel Hamburger, an importer, of No. 332 Broadway, was the informer. Hamburger is the accused person, and Walter S. Hill, lately United States storekeeper in charge of Gourand's bonded warehouse, Nos. 103 and 104 Greenwich street, is an alleged accomplice.

All these persons, with the exception of Hill, were before Collector Magone, who examined them very closely, being assisted by A. D. Parker, formerly his private secretary and now the chief clerk in the office of District Attorney Martine. Gabriel's story was that two or three years ago Hamburger imported a lot of merchandise that was placed in Gourand's warehouse in bond; that, through the connivance of Storekeeper Hill, Hamburger was enabled to remove the merchandise from the boxes in which it was imported to his own store and to pack the boxes with refuse matter or rubbish and export them back to Europe, thus evading the payment of duty, as the government does not exact the duty until the merchandise goes into consumption. Gabriel says that Hamburger repeated this operation seven or eight times.

When Hamburger was examined he admitted most of Gabriel's statements to be true. He claimed that he did not fill the box with rubbish but with other merchandise. But this does not alter the character of the offense, which the collector said was "fraud" and punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment. Hamburger claimed that he defrauded the revenue in this way two or three times. He was asked whether he had paid money to Storekeeper Hill. He replied that he had lent Hill money, but admitted that he had no idea that he would be repaid, and said that he had "several customers" to whom he lent money in the same way.

Altogether he thought that he had given Hill about $150. The collector said that he would let Hamburger off if he would pay the government duties of which it had been defrauded, namely, $848 64 with interest for two years, making the total amount about $950. Hamburger said he would pay and was put in charge of a detective until he should produce the money. It is understood that the collector intends to use Hamburger as a witness against Hill, who is under indictment for having allowed Pugs & Pinner, the importers, to withdraw goods from bonded warehouses without a permit. Hill was removed from the custom service three months ago.

A Warning From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to customs officers setting forth the importance of a vigilant scrutiny of each invoice and entry in order to ascertain if either was made with an actual intention to defraud the revenue. He quotes the laws on the subject as conferring large powers on collectors and naval officers to discover and prove such frauds, and says that henceforth the president will hold them to a strict personal responsibility for the faithful execution of the same. The circular concludes as follows:

"This department and the good repute of the chief customs officers at the several ports suffer, in the estimation of congress and the country, by the insinuations, more or less distinctly put about in Boston and elsewhere, that great frauds are committed against the revenue by false invoices or false entries, and especially in New York, and that such frauds are not vigorously dealt with for the reason that the anti-Moiety law of 1874 deprived collectors, naval officers and surveyors of a large and clearly defined share of the proceeds of shares and forfeitures."

A PAIR OF QUAKES.

One at Columbia and the Other Down in Missouri.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—There was another earthquake shock here about 4:20 this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers, and the tremors appeared to last fully one minute.

In Missouri.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:35 o'clock last night. A low, rumbling noise was first heard and a perceptible jar followed, shaking buildings and rattling windows. Its duration was about three seconds.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

LEBANON, Ind., Dec. 8.—A cold-blooded and deliberate murder occurred at the residence of Isaac Medeker, where a dance was going on late Monday night. Isaac Smith was considerably under the influence of liquor and had made himself somewhat disagreeable, but at last agreed to quit dancing, but in a few minutes signified his intention to again take a part. At this moment George Scott stepped up and said: "If you can't keep order, I can," and at once shot Smith through the head. The murderer put on his overcoat and mounted his horse and left. He is still at large and a desperado of the worst class.

Cutting and Killing.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 8.—News has reached this city of another tragedy on the line of the Georgia Midland. James Brooks is a contractor, and his work lies near Jenkinsville, in Pike county. A man named Ward, residing in the neighborhood, and Brooks had a difficulty, in which Ward attacked Brooks with a knife and cut him ten times. Brooks then knocked Ward down with a stick and inflicted a fatal stab with his knife. Ward died almost instantly. Brooks is likely to die also.

An Unusual Family Festival.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 8.—A remarkable triple event occurred at the residence of Mr. J. E. Krieder, of East Donegal township, this county, last evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Krieder celebrated their golden wedding. Their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Brandt, and her husband celebrated their silver wedding, and the son of the latter couple, W. C. Brandt, was married to Miss Bertie Albright, all these events having been celebrated under one roof in the midst of a merry party.

Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Of the seventeen Massachusetts cities which held their local elections yesterday, thirteen voted no upon licenses, three for prohibition and one did not vote. Last year the same cities voted thirteen for license and four for prohibition.

Passes to Law Makers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Attorney General Cassidy is expected to apply for an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania & Reading railroad companies from issuing passes to members of the legislature.

REPATRIATION.

It is Being Exercised by Thousands of French Canadians.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—A few years ago a scheme was promoted here to induce the French Canadians who had settled in the United States to return to Canada. They received offers of farms in the province of Quebec or along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad in Ontario. The scheme prospered so far that in 1880 over ten thousand French Canadians were repatriated. In 1881 the numbers ran to 21,000, and since then the progress made in the same direction has been encouraging. The majority of these people have been settled on bush lands and large tracts of country along the shores of Lake Nipissing the valley of the Gatineau, and the northern limits of the cultivated lands in this province have already been cleared.

In conversation with one of the promoters of the scheme he said that reports from various districts to which these people had been sent were most encouraging, and that the people had no desire to return to the United States. Father Labelle, who is the head of this repatriation scheme, expressed confidence at being able to bring a greater number of his countrymen back next year than since the beginning of the undertaking. He is devoting all his time to the work. To-day the gentleman to whom I spoke assured me that more than 100,000 French Canadians had been brought back from the United States. He said it was owning to this fact that the French Canadians had so suddenly become a political power in the Protestant Province of Ontario.

"From being a handful a few years ago," he said, "the French Canadians now number 130,000 thousand souls in that province."

Pamphlets in large quantities are sent from Montreal to the different French Canadian settlements in the various states of the Union, and special inducements are offered to those who will return.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The Fenian Brotherhood Show Why He Has Been Summarily "Bounced."

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—O'Donovan Rossa, who was recently deposed from the leadership of the Fenian Brotherhood, having declared in his paper and in published interviews that he had declined to attend the convention at which the deposition took place, because he had already decided to cut loose from it and follow a different line of policy in connection with the United Irishmen's society, the Fenian Brotherhood have broken the seal of secrecy which has heretofore been put upon their proceedings, and have issued a long address to their friends on the subject.

The address accuses Rossa of falsehood, treachery, insubordination and many other crimes against the order. They assert that he has not only attended the convention, but for the first in a long time paid up his dues, so that he could appear in good standing; that he packed the convention by getting his friends in on proxies; that these friends, when they learned the facts, denounced him; that he sent other friends, not in good standing in the order, who did the same when apprised of the facts, and that he was thereupon unanimously "bounced."

A MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

An American in Jail at Chihuahua for Resisting an Outrage.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 8.—Rev. T. Rappaport, a Jewish rabbi and in ill-health, had been given money by the Jewish people of this city to send him to the City of Mexico, where he says he has brothers. Mr. Rappaport stopped off at Chihuahua last Friday, and after going about the streets for a time with an American they returned to their hotel. Soon afterward an officer came in and arrested them, charging them with being revolutionists, and took them before a magistrate.

Mr. Rappaport says the officer went through his pockets and took away $48. He showed his papers to the magistrates, who thereupon discharged him, but kept $18 "for costs." He says the American refused to pay anything and appealed to the American consular agent, who said he had no authority beyond commercial affairs, so the American went to jail, where he now is. Consul Brigham will now investigate the matter and report to the state department.

A TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Which Means to Organize Among the Workingmen for 1888.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8. — The Commercial Gazette is authority for the statement that a National Tariff association is being formed among the workingmen of the country. By the time of the presidential election of 1888, it says, thousands of clubs will be in existence in the north and five of the southern states.

The organization was started in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. In the coming year organizers will be placed in the states of Virginia and West Virginia. These will be only southern states in which a fight will be made. In the north each state will be canvassed. In Massachusetts an organizer has already been appointed, and clubs will be organized in every town and village. State organizations are being placed in the other northern states. The organization will in no way antagonize the Industrial league of Philadelphia, or the Protective league of New York, while it is to be entirely independent of either.

James G. Blaine, Jr., as a Journalist.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—James G. Blaine, Jr., has taken his initial step in journalism on the Pittsburg Times. His first assignment was to report the ladies homeopathic fair. The assignment is considered an important one for a beginner, as the papers have been devoting much space to it, owing to the prominence of the ladies connected with the affair, being the cream of Allegheny county society. City Editor Gramer informed the embryo journalist that the value of the item depended solely on the way it was written, and expresses himself perfectly satisfied with Mr. Blaine's production. The report went to the composing room without a word being changed.

Trying to Tax Tilden's Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. The estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden, it is claimed, under the laws of 1885, regarding taxes upon estates, is subject to a tax of 5 per cent. on all bequests to relatives beyond the second generation—that is, beyond nephews and nieces. Inasmuch as the bulk of the estate is bequeathed to persons outside this limit, and for the public benefit, the treasurer of Westchester county, whose duty it is to collect these taxes, has begun an investigation, and if he finds that a tax is due, he will take legal means, he says, to collect, unless it is paid forthwith.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE RED ACORN.

BY JOHN M'ELROY,

Author of "Andersonville," Etc.

[Copyrighted by National Tribune Publishing Co., and published by arrangement with them.]

[The name given this story is made glorious by the valor and achievements of the First division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the cognizance of which was a crimson acorn, worn on the breasts of its gallant soldiers and borne upon their battle flags.]

CHAPTER XI

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND THE NIGHT.

Fortner and Glen were soon so far away from the ford that the only reminder of its neighborhood were occasional glimpses, caught through rifts in the forest, of the lofty slope of Rockcastle mountain, now outlined in the gathering darkness by twinkling fires, which increased in number, and climbed higher towards the clouds as fast as the fugitives succeeded in struggling across the river.

"That's a wonderful sight," said Harry, as they paused on a summit to rest and catch breath. "It reminds me of some of the war scenes in Scott or the Iliad."

"Hit looks ter me like a ginel coon hunt," said Fortner, "only over thar wif the coons, an' not the hunters, that hev the torches. Well," continued Fortner, meditatively, "Ole Rockcastle's gittin' a glut to-night. Shed orter't ter need no more now fur a hundred yeahs."

"I don't understand you," said Harry.

"Why, they say thet the Red Acorn hez ter hev a man every spring an' fall. The Injuns believed hit an' hit's law so ever sence the white folks come inter the country. Last spring it was the turn of the Fortner kin ter gin her a man, an' she levied on a first cousin o' mine—a son o' Aunt Debby Bull. But less jog on; we'ev got a good piece fur ter go."

It was now night—black and starless, and the dense woods through which they were traveling made the darkness thick and impenetrable. But no check in Fortner's speed hinted at any ignorance of the course or encountering of obstacles. He continued to stride forward with the same swift, certain step as in the day time. But for Harry, who could see nothing but his leader's head and shoulders, and whose every effort was required to keep these in sight, the journey was full of painful toil. The relaxation from the intense strain manifested itself in proportion as they seemed to recede from the presence of the enemy, and his spirits flagged continually.

At length Fortner slackened his pace, and began to move with caution.

"Are we coming upon the enemy again?" asked Harry, in a loud whisper, which had yet a perceptible quaver in it.

"No," answered Fortner, "but we're a-comin' ter what is every bit an' grain ez dangersome. Heahs what the path winds round Blackstake cliff, an' ye'll hev ter be ez keerful o' your footin' ez ef ye war treadin' the slippery ways o' sin. The path's no wider'n a boss's back, an' no better ter walk on. On the right hand side hit's several rods down ter whar the creek's tearin' long like a mad dog. Heah hit now, can't ye?"

For some time the roar of the torrent sweeping the gorge had filled Harry's ears.

"Ye want ter walk slow," continued Fortner, "an' feel cautiously with yer foot every time afore ye set hit squarly down. Keep yer left hand a feelin' the rock above yer, so's ter make shore all the time thet ye're close ter it. Hont half way thru is a big break in the path. Hit's jess one step across hit. Take one step arter I say thet I'm across; then feel keerfully with yer left foot fur the ledge o' the break, an' then step out ez long ez ye kin with yer right. That'll bring ye over. Be shore o' yer feet, an' ye'll be all right."

Harry trembled more than at any time before. They were already on the path around the steep cliff. The darkness was inky. The roar of the waters below rose loudly upon the air. The walls of the wilderness behind, overhead and in front of them, made it seem as if the sighing pines and cedars were inhabited with lost spirits, shrieking warnings of impending disaster.

Harry's foot came down upon a bowlder which turned under his weight. He regained his balance with a start, but the cane toppled over. He listened. There were scores of heart beats before it splashed in the water below.

"Not so much as a twig between a force and eternity," he said to himself, with a shudder. Then aloud: "Can't we stay here some place, and not go along there to-night?"

The roar of the water drowned his voice before it reached Fortner's ears, and Harry, obeying the instinct to accept help or sup followed the mountaineer trembling.

In a little while he felt—more than saw—Fortner stop, adjust his feet and make a long stride forward with one of them. Glen collected himself for the same effort. He had need of all his resolution, for the many narrow escapes which he had made from slipping into the hungry torrent had shaken every nerve.

"I'm over," called out Fortner. "Ye try hit now."

Harry balanced his gun so as to embarrass him the least and carefully felt with his left foot for the edge of the chasm. The catamount announced his renewed presence by a vindictive scream. The clouds parted just enough to let through a rift of gray light, but it fell not upon the brink of the black gap in the path. It showed for an instant the whirlpool, with fragments of tree trunks, of ghastly likeness to drowned human bodies, eddying dizzily around.

"Come on," called out Fortner, impatiently.

Harry stepped out desperately. For a mental eternity he hung in air. His hands relaxed and his gun dropped with a crash and a splash. Then his foot touched the other side with nervous doubtfulness. It slipped and he felt himself falling—falling into all that he feared. Fortner grasped his collar with a strong hand and dragged him up against the rocky wall of the path.

"Thar, yer all right," he said, panting with the exertion, "but hit wuz a mighty loud call fur ye. Gabriel's ho'n couldn't 've made a much mo' powerful one."

"I've lost my gun," said Harry, regretfully, as soon as he could compose himself.

"Cuss-an'-burn the blasted ole smooth bore," said Fortner, contemptuously. "Don't waste no tears on thet ole kick-out-behind. We'll go 'long tween Wildcat an the Ford an' pick up a wagon load uv ez good shooters ez thet clumsy chunk o' pot-metal wuz. Shake yourself together. We've on'y got a mile or so ter go now."

In Harry's condition the "mile or so" seemed to be stretching out a long ways around the globe, and he began to ask himself how near he was to the much-referred to "heart of the southern Confederacy."

At length a little fading toward gray of the thick blackness told that they had emerged from the heavy woods into more open country. Harry thought they were come to fields, but he could see nothing, and without remark plodded on painfully after his leader.

Suddenly a pack of dogs immediately in front of them broke the stillness with a startling diapason, ranging from the deep bass of the mastiff to the ringing bark of the fox hounds. Mingled with this was the sound of the whole pack rushing fiercely forward. Fortner stopped in his tracks so abruptly that Glen stumbled against him. The mountaineer gave the peculiar whistle he had uttered at the ford. The rush ceased instantly. The deep growls of the mastiffs and bulldogs stopped likewise, only the hounds and the shrill voiced young dogs continued barking.

The darkness was rent by a long narrow lane of light. A door had been opened in a tightly closed house just beyond the dogs.

"Down, Tige! Git out, Beauty!" said Fortner, imperiously. "Lay down, Watch! Quiet, Brano!"

The clamors of the gang changed to little yelps of welcome.

"Is that you, Jim?" inquired a high pitched but not unpleasant voice from the door.

"Yes, Aunt Debby," answered Fortner, "an' I hev some one with me."

As the two approached, surrounded by the fawning dogs, a slender, erect woman appeared in the doorway, holding above her head, by its mud and chain, one of the rude iron lamps common in the houses of the mountains.

"Everything all right, Aunt Debby?" asked Fortner, as, after entering, he turned from firmly securing the door by placing across it a strong wooden bar that rested in the timbers on either side.

"Yes, thank God!" she said with quiet fervor. She stepped with graceful freedom over the floor, and hung the lamp up by thrusting the rod into a crack in one of the logs forming the walls of the room. "An' how is hit with ye?" she asked, facing Fortner, with her large gray eyes eloquent with solicitude.

"O, ez fur me, I'm jes ez sound ez when I left heah last week, 'cept thet I'm tender'n a plow nude at night, an' hongrier nor a b'ar thet's lived all winter by suckin' his paws."

"I spose y' air tired an' hongry; ye look hit," said the woman, with a compassionate glance at Harry, who had sunk limply into a chair before the glowing wood fire that filled up a large part of the end of the room.

"Set down by the fire," she continued, "an' I'll git ye some pone an' milk. That's nothin' better ter start in on when yer rale empty." She went to a rude cupboard in the further part of the room, whence the note of colliding crockery soon gave information that she was busy.

Fortner took a hunch of tow from his pouch and with it wiped off every particle of dampness from the outside of his rifle, after which he had the gun on two wooden hooks above the fireplace, and hung the accouterments on deer horns at its breech.

"Pull off yer shoes an' toast yer feet," he said to Harry. "The fire'll draw the rawness right out."

Harry's relaxed fingers fumbled vainly with the wet and obstinate shoestrings. Aunt Debby came up with a large bowl of milk in one hand, and a great circular loaf of corn bread under her arm. She placed her burden upon the floor, and with quick, deft fingers loosened the stubborn knots without an apparent effort, drew off the muddy shoes and set them in a dark corner near the fireplace before Harry fairly realized that he had let a woman do this humble office for him. The sight and smell of food aroused him from the torpor of intense fatigue, and he devoured the homely fare set before him with a relish that he had never before felt for victuals. As he ate, his senses awakened so that he studied his hostess with interest. Hair which the advancing years, while bleaching to a snowy white, had still been unable to rob of the curling waves of girlhood, rippled over a broad white brow, sober but scarcely wrinkled; large, serious but gentle gray eyes, and a small, firm mouth, filled with even white teeth, were the salient features of a face at once resolute, refined and womanly. Long, slender hands, small feet, covered with coarse but well fitting shoes, a slight, erect figure, suggestive of nervous strength, and clad in a happily homespun gown stamped her as a superior specimen of the class of mountaineer women to which she belonged.

"Heahs 'nuther pone, honey," she said to Fortner, as she handed both of them segments of another disk of corn bread, to replace that which they had ravenously devoured. "An' le me fill yer bowls agin. Hit takes a powerful sight o' bread an' milk fer do when one's rale hongry. But 'taint like meat vittels. Ye can't eat nuff fer do ye harm."

She took from its place behind the rough stone that fronted the jam of the fireplace a rude broom, made by shaving down to near its end long slender strips from a stick of pliant green hickory, then turning these over the end and confining them by a band into an exaggerated mop or brush. With this she swept back from the hearth of uneven stones the live coals flung out by the fire.

"Thar's some walnut sticks amongst thet wood," she said as she replaced the hearth broom "an' they pops awful."

From a pouch like basket, made of skillfully interwoven hickory strips and hanging against the wall, she took a half finished stocking and a ball of yarn. Drawing a low rocking chair up into the light she seated herself and began knitting.

As he neared the last of his second bowl of milk Fortner bethought himself, and glanced at Aunt Debby. Her work had fallen from her nervous hands and lay idly in her lap, while her great eyes were fixed hungrily upon him.

"They've been fouten over ter Wildcat to-day," he said answering their inquiry without waiting to empty his mouth.

"Yes, I heared the cannons," she said with such gentle voice as made her dialect seem quaint and sweet. "I clim up on Bald Rock at the top o' the mounting an' lissened. I could see the smoke raisin', but I couldn't tell nothin'. Much uv a fout?"

"Awful big 'un. Biggest 'un sence Buner Vister. Ole Zollicoffer pitched his whole army onter Kunnel Garrard's rijimint. Some other rijimints cum up ter help Kunnel Garrard, an' both sides fit like devils fur three or four hours, an' the dead jess lay in winrows, an' ——"

The demands of Fortner's unappeased appetite here rose superior to his desire to impart information. He stopped to munch the last bit of corn bread and drain his bowl to the bottom.

"Yes," said Aunt Debby, inhospitably disregarding the exhaustion of the provender, and speaking a little more quickly than her wont, "but which side whipt?"

"Our'n, in course," said Fortner, with nettled surprise at the question. "Our'n, in course. Ole Zollicoffer got ez bad a lickin' ez ever Gineral Zach Taylor gi'n the Mexicans."

"Ravally!" she said. Gratification showed itself in little lines that coursed about her mouth, and her eyes illumined as when a light shines through a window.

"Yes," answered Fortner. "Like hounds, and run clean ter the ford, whar they're now a-fouten an' strugglin' to git across, and drownin' like so many stampeded cattle."

"Glory! Thank God!" said Aunt Debby. Her earnestness expressed itself more by the intensity of the tone than its rise.

"Evidently a tolerable regular attendant at Methodist camp meetings," thought Harry, rousing a little from the torpor into which he was falling.

Her faded cheek flushed with a little confusion at having suffered this outburst, and picking up her knitting she nervously resumed work.

Fortner looked wistfully at the bottom of his emptied bowl. Aunt Debby took it away and speedily returned with it filled. She came back with an air of eager expectancy that Fortner would continue his narrative. But unsatisfied hunger still dominated him, and he had thoughts and mouth only for food. She sat down and resumed her knitting with an apparent effort at composing herself.

For a full minute the needles clicked industriously. Then they stopped; the long, slender fingers clenched themselves about the ball of yarn; she faced Fortner, her eyes shining with a less brilliant but intenser light.

"Jim Fortner," she said with low, measured distinctness, "why don't ye go on? Is thar somethin' thet ye're afeered to tell me? What hez happened ter our folks? Don't flinch from tellin' me the wust. I'm allers willin' ter bow ter the will o' the Lord without a murmur. Only let me know what hit is."

"Why, Aunt Debby, thar hain't been nothin' happened ter 'em," said Fortner, deeply surprised. "Thar ain't nothin' to tell ye 'bout 'em. They're all safe. They're in Kunnel Garrard's rijiment, ez ye know, an' hit fit behind breastworks, an' didn't lose nobody, skacely—leastwise none of our kin."

She rose quickly from her chair. The ball of yarn fell from her lap and rolled unheeded toward the glowing coals under the forelog. With arms outstretched, hands clasped, and eyes directed upward in fervent appeal, there was much to recall that Deborah from whom she took her name—that prophetess and priestess who, standing under the waving palm trees of Baal-Tamar, inspired her countrymen to go forth and overthrow and destroy their Canaanitish oppressors.

"O God!" she said, in low, thrilling tones, "Thou'st aforetimes gi'n me much ter be thankful fur, as well ez much ter dumbly b'ar when Thy rod smote me fur reasons thet I couldn't understand. Thou knows how gladly I'd've gin not only my pore, nigh spent life, but also those o' my kinsmen, which I prize much higher, fur such a victory ez this over the minnies of Thee an' Thy people. But Thou st'g'in hit free ez Thy mercy, without 'nuther blood sacrifice from any on us. I kin only praise Thee an' Thy goodness all my days."

Fortner rose and listened with bowed head while she spoke. When she finished he snatched up the ball of shriveling yarn and quenched its smoking with his hand. Looking fixedly at this he said softly: "Aunt Debby, honey, I hain't told ye all yit."

"No, Jim?"

"No," said he, slowly winding up the yarn; "arter the fouten wuz thru with at the Gap I slipt down the mounting, an' come in on the t'ar uv the Zollers, an' me an' this ere man drapt two on 'em."

"I kinder spected ye would do something uv thet sort."

"Then we tuk a short cut an' overtuk 'em agin, an' we drapt another."

Aunt Debby's eyes expressed surprise at this continued good fortune.

"An' then we tuk 'nuther short cut, an' saved 'nuther one."

Aunt Debby waited for him to continue.

"At last—jess ez they come ter the ford—I seed *our* man."

"Seed Kunnel Bill Pennington?" The great gray eyes were blazing now.

"Yes." Fortner's speech was the spiritless drawl of the mountains, and it had now become so languid that it seemed doubtful if, after the enunciation of each word, whether vitality enough remained to evolve a successor. "Yes," he repeated with a yawn as he stuck the ball of yarn upon the needles, and gave the whole a toss which landed it in the wall basket, "an' I *got* him, few."

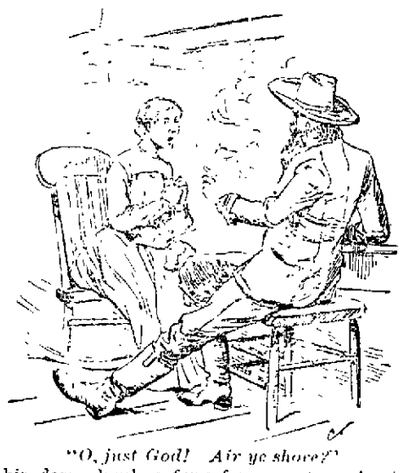
"O, just God! Air ye shore?"

"Jess ez shore ez in the last great day thar'll be some 'un settin' in judgment atween him an' me. I wanted him ter be jess ez shore about me. I came out in plain sight, and drawed his attention. He knowed me at the fust glimpse, and pulled his revolver. I kivered his heart with the sights an' fetcht the trigger. I'm sorry now thet I didn't shoot him thru the belly, so thet he'd been a week a-dyin, an' every minnit he'd remember what he wuz killed fur. But I wuz so afeered thet I would not kill him ef I hit him some place else in the heart—thet's a way all pizen varmints hev—thet I didn't ha'r risk hit. I wuz detarmined he'd git him, too, ef I had ter foller him clean ter Cumberland Gap."

"Ye done God's vengeance," said Aunt Debby sternly. "An' yit hit wuz very soon for ortect fur." She clasped her hands upon her forehead and rocked back and forth, gazing fixedly into the mass of incandescent coals.

"Hit's ye line to cla'r up fer-morrow," said Fortner, retreating from an inspection of the sky at the door. "Let's putter off ter bed," he continued, rousing Harry. They removed their outer garments and crawled into one of the comfortable beds in the room.

Later in the night a sharp pain in one of Harry's overstrained legs awoke him out of



"O, just God! Air ye shore?"

his deep slumber for a few minutes. Aunt Debby was still seated before the fire in her chair, rocking back and forth, and singing softly.

> Thy saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquer ere they die,
> They see the triumph from afar—
> By faith they bring hit nigh.
> Sure I must suffer of I would reign;
> Increase my courage, Lord,
> I'll bear the toil, endure the pain."

He went to sleep again, with the sweet strains ringing in his ears, as if in some way a part of the marvelous happenings of that most eventful day.

(To be continued.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealer in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The distressing disease, Salt Rheum, is redily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifyer. Sold by all druggists.

IN THE EARTHQUAKE.

He was a bootblack in the city of Charleston, earning a precarious livelihood, and often hungry and cold.

But neither hunger nor cold ever seemed to affect his sanguine, happy nature. He gave as sunny a smile to the man who gruffly refused a shine, as to his regular customers. Every one knew him as "Tommy Boothblack."

Of course he had another name, but beside himself and the dear old mother in Georgia, to whom he sent every cent he could spare from his scanty earnings, no one knew or cared if he had another name or not.

"A fellar like me aint got use fur a name," he would say, laughing. "Boot-blackin's my bizness, and 'bootblack' is as good a name as I want."

Of course he was a favorite with his customers. A frank face, smiling eyes, and a cheery manner go pretty far in this care-seeking world of ours, but one of his patrons, Mr. Beauchamp, had a special liking for him. Mr. Beauchamp was a wealthy merchant, and Tommy's stand was near his warehouse, so not a morning passed without a shine on one side and kind words and substantial dimes on the other.

"Do you know," said Mr. Beauchamp, "it actually cheers me to look at that boy. I don't care how much I may be worried by business or anything else, as soon as I drop into his chair, and he begins his work, I find myself wondering if I wouldn't rather be Tommy than myself. The fellow does his work, too, in such a conscientious manner. He won't slight it, even if there are three customers waiting for a shine, and he knows they'll go elsewhere if he doesn't hurry."

"That's Tommy all over," said the gentleman he addressed. "He'll tell you, 'No custom to-day, sir,' or 'Had my hands full all day,' with the same bright smile. Nothing casts him down."

"He often runs errands for me when work is slack," said Mr. Beauchamp, "and there never was a more reliable messenger. I've made up my mind to employ him in my warehouse, but I haven't said anything yet to him."

A few hours after that, Mr. Beauchamp hurried to Tommy's stand.

"You'll have to do something for me this morning, Tommy," he said. "Never mind your work; I'll make good your losses. I've just got a telegram calling me to A——, and I must take the noon train. Go to my house, and tell my wife I haven't time to go home, but to put a change of clothes in my valise, and send it to me by you. I'll be back early to-morrow if possible. Here's your car-fare, and don't forget to ask how Elsa is. I left my little girl sick."

It was always a treat to Tommy to go to Mr. Beauchamp's house. Mrs. Beauchamp was kind to the poor boy, and with Elsa, lovely little Elsa, he was a prime favorite. She would put her arms around his neck and kiss him, and the little waif, who had never known a caress, for his poor mother was more given to tears than to kisses, would wonder if the angels in heaven could be fairer than this little three-year-old darling, who called him "her Tommy."

It was quite a ride to Broad street, where the handsome house of the merchant was situated, and when he reached there and told his errand, Mrs. Beauchamp looked troubled.

"I'm sorry Mr. Beauchamp is obliged to go to-night," she said. "I'm uneasy about Elsa; she's feverish, and complains of her throat. I wish you would come back here to-night, Tommy. My servants are from the country, and new to the city, and if I need to send for medicine or anything, they would not know where to go."

"Course I'll come, ma'am," he answered, promptly. "I'd go from here ter Halifax fur little Elsa. What is she?"

"Asleep, or she would have cried for you to take her. Go to the kitchen and tell the cook to give you some breakfast, while I'm packing the valise."

"I'm sorry I have to go," said Mr. Beauchamp, when he received Tommy's report. "I hate leaving that child sick, but this is the 29th of August, and my business must be settled before September the first. Go to the house as soon as you can, Tommy, after dark, and if Elsa is worse I must have a telegram. Here's your fare, and here's something for yourself," slipping a dollar into his hand.

"Thankee, sir, but a dollar's pretty high, ain't it, fur gittin' a nice car-ride and havin' a splendid breakfuss?"

"Let it go into the traveling-box," smiling at the boy.

Mr. Beauchamp had found out that Tommy was putting up a fund to buy a ticket to visit his mother in Georgia. Very little had so far found its way into the old box, but the poor, hard-worked mother, who knew of the "traveling-box," was always praying some lucky chance would increase its treasure, and gladden her by a sight of her boy's bright face.

"Let's git out, Mrs. Beauchamp" he cried.

"And look here, Tommy," continued Mr. Beauchamp, "if you are of any use to my family during my absence, I'll see that you pay that visit to your mother next week, so you needn't shake the traveling-box to see if it's heavier."

The boy's face flushed, and his laugh was hysterical as he tried to thank his kind friend. The rest of the day seemed to pass in a happy dream. He plied his brush as usual, but all the time he was thinking of how he would steal through the little white gate, and into the two-roomed cottage where his mother sat at work.

At first, he dreamed, she would not know him, but push her spectacles up and take another look. Then she would cry "Tommy!" and he would be in her arms, and her tears would fall on his

THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness.

KASKINE

WHAT THE

PHYSICIANS

Say about it in

Rheumatism,

MALARIA, DYSPAPSIA,

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

LIVER, LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

The eminent and celebrated Dr Glessner writes: *The Kaskine Co.*—DEAR SIRS: "The first greatest successes I had with Kaskine were in chills and fever, malaria, nervous debility, rheumatism, dyspepsia and liver diseases, and I considered at that time it was undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered, but I was even then unfamiliar with its really wonderful powers in curing all the other germ diseases and disorders, particularly where the blood had become diseased or impoverished and the digestion impaired. Strictly speaking, Kaskine is the only blood purifyer we have. I use it also very largely with unfailing success in all diseases peculiar to women and children. In over three hundred cases I have cured there has never been the slightest bad effect following its use, and it is far superior to any tonic or nerve medicine ever known to the medical profession." Very truly yours,

L. M. GLESSNER, M. D., 360 East 124st St., N. Y.

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 2'th St., N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R. White, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y.: "Every patient treat'd with Kaskine has been disch'd cured."

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

St. Josephs Hospital, N. Y., "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Kaskine is pleasant to take and can be used without special medical counsel.

Send for the great list of testimonials unparalleled in the history of medicine. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by.....or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

GET THE BEST.

KARL MERZ'

Piano Method,

By Dr. Karl Merz.

No piano method ever published has so quickly come into general use as MERZ' NEW PIANO METHOD. The best teachers throughout the country unite in pronouncing it far superior to any work of the kind yet written. KARL MERZ' PIANO METHOD contains nearly 300 pages, elegantly printed from large, clear, new type, finely illustrated and strongly bound. No teacher or piano student who wishes to keep up with the times should fail to examine this new work, which is

Simple, Progressive and Practical, yet Thorough and Complete.

KARL MERZ' PIANO METHOD is the crowning success of this well known author and is rapidly taking the place of all other instruction books for this favorite instrument. We want

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER

who reads this advertisement to write us at once for full descriptive circular of this great work, containing also many testimonials from well known teachers who are using the book. IT WILL PAY TEACHERS TO LOOK INTO THIS MATTER. Although containing more matter than any other piano method now before the public, it is sold at the same price asked for smaller and inferior methods.

PRICE $3.00 BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

Two Editions are Published. One with American and One with Foreign Fingering.

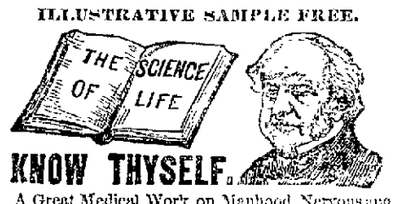
Teachers are invited to send for a sample copy of this new work, with privilege of returning if not what they want. Our large catalogue of 20,000 musical publications sent free on application. Teachers should write us for terms and discounts.

S. Brainard's Sons, Publishers,

EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Exhausted Vitality, &c., &c., and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses; 300 pages, substantially bound in gilt, muslin. Contains more than 125 invaluable prescriptions, embracing every vegetable remedy in the pharmacopoeia for all acute and chronic diseases. It is emphatically a book for every man. Price only $1. by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle-aged men for the next 90 days. Send now, or cut this out, as you may never see it again. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. 25-1t

BENSON'S

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER

POROUS PLASTER

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe & America

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest, and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5000 physicians and druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucine," Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask for Benson's and take no others. All druggists SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 25-4t

Please Don't Forget It

That Dr. H. James *Cannabis Indica* is prepared in Calcutta, India, from the purest and best native hemp, and is the only remedy, either in that country or this, that will positively and permanently cure **Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh and General Debility,** or break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per bottle, 3 bottles $6.50. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia. 24-4t

FARMS on James River, Va., in **Claremont Colony.** Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia. 25-4t

Groceries!

Abright & Co.'s

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,

Provisions,

—AND—

Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

SPICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, &c.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

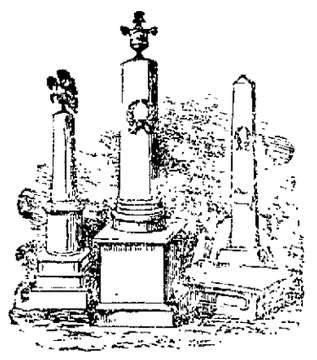
25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City.

OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pa

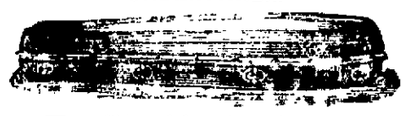
A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand, "Mi. 2"

WATER WHITE GLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

face, and at that moment a big tear fell from his own eyes on the customer's boot he was polishing. Ashamed of himself, Tommy brushed it off, and tried to whistle and laugh, but the whistle wasn't as clear as usual.

Night found him hurrying to Broad street.

"I ain't goin' to take that thar creepin' car," he said, viewing the car critically as it passed. "It stops at every street-corner. Nor that one with the balky mule. I'll foot it through the cross streets, and I bet I git thar 'fore these slow-coaches, anyhow."

As he walked along, he noticed how sultry and close the atmosphere had become.

"It's hot as blue-blazes!" he muttered. "There ain't a mite of air. Hottest night I ever knowed. And wot is that?" He paused and listened.

"It aint thunder, but it sounds like guns goin' off way yonder. Maybe it's baby thunder 'fore it's quite manifactured in the skies. Well, here's the house, and aint I glad!"

He stopped a few minutes in the spacious front yard to cool off, but the still atmosphere was like a hot furnace, and his keen ears heard the strange reverberating sounds in the west. As soon as Mrs. Beauchamp learned he was below, she sent for him.

"I think you'd better go for Dr. Sefton, Tommy," she said. "I'm afraid Elsa's fever is rising, but it maybe the sultry night."

"I want my Tommy!" the child cried, sitting up in her mother's lap, and stretching out her little arms. "I want to go out in the pitty yard where it's cold. Elsa's so hot!"

Tommy was advancing to take her, when suddenly the floor of the room seemed to rise, and he staggard against the wall. A low roar was distinctly heard.

"What is it? cried Mrs. Beauchamp. "Oh, my baby! my baby!"

Another shock, and a noise like tremendous thunder. The house swayed and rocked, the walls split, and the great portico fell with a crash. Outside, shrieks and the fall of buildings, and inside the house a cloud of dust, and the house still quivered, and swayed with the shock. A glance showed Tommy that the walls were bending in.

"Let us git out, Mrs. Beauchamp!" he cried. "Them walls is goin' to tumble in."

He was faint and dizzy, from the strange movement of the earth, and for a moment Mrs. Beauchamp was dazed, but she was a woman of nerve, and holding Elsa tightly to her bosom, she flew down the staircase, following Tommy. They were in the lower hall, at the door which had been forced open by the fall of the portico, when there came another fearful, sickening roll, which threw Tommy violently forward among the ruins of the portico, and with a roar and crash the building collapsed and fell in, leaving only the heavy outward walls standing.

For a moment the boy, hurled violently to the ground, was stunned. But he recovered and sprang to his feet. He could see nothing, for the night seemed suddenly to have become black, and he could feel the clouds of dust enveloping him.

He called on Mrs. Beauchamp, but he felt a horrible certainty that she lay crushed among the ruins. But he heard nothing beyond the fearful screams and shouts in the streets outside. By an effort he collected his scattered senses.

"She must have been struck down right here," he said, as he made his way through the fallen timber. "She wor jest ahead of me by this wall." And then he shouted again.

"I'm here," said a faint voice, "just against the wall, but I'm jammed in by something, and I can't move. For God's sake, get me out! I think my child is dead, for she doesn't cry or move. Oh, hurry, for all will fall in on us!"

Tommy knew that unaided he could do nothing.

"Keep up, ma'am!" he shouted out, cheerily. "I'm a-goin' to run for help. Just a few minutes, and you'll be out."

He flew down the carriage-drive, and out on the street. Where was he to find help where all needed it? No one paid the least attention to his words—no one heard them; for each had his own dead or wounded; all were seeking shelter for their houseless families. He stumbled almost over a negro man who was sitting on the ground, swaying his body and shouting. He was a porter in one of Mr. Beauchamp's warehouses.

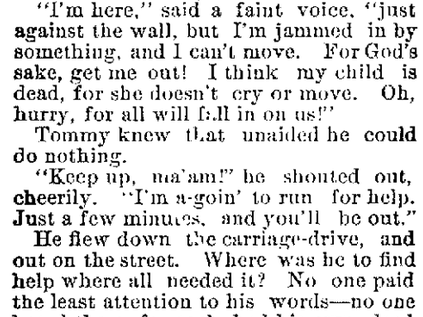
"O Tony, is that you?" he cried. "Fur God's sake, come help me! Mrs. Beauchamp and Elsa is under the fallen house. Come quick!"

The man laughed wildly.

"Wot's de use?" he shouted. "It's de day ob jedgment, and who kin 'scape? My cabin's down, and my wife and darter is scrushed. But we'se gwine to glory, Hallelujah!"

Tommy saw he was dealing with one demented, but it was his one sole chance. He implored, he reasoned, and at last Tony rose, and still leaping and shouting "Glory!" followed him to the Beauchamp place.

By this time the spacious grounds were filled by people who had fled from falling walls, and out of them Tommy enlisted more help. They tore the heavy beam from the spot indicated by Mrs. Beauchamp's faint voice. They had to be careful, for the beams were tottering, and a sudden movement would have precipitated them upon the hapless lady.



Under some spreads and blankets lay the poor boy.

"I can see your lights," she called out at last; "you will soon reach me."

Their lights! They had none. The burning houses at some distance were their only illumination. One of the men looked round, and called out "Fire!" at the same time scrambling out of the ruins as fast as he could. From overturned lamps the fallen timbers of the house had taken fire, and flames shot up from different directions. With the exception of Tony and the boy, the helpers fled from the danger. The crazed man did not see, or notice anything but the work he was doing. He was unconscious of peril; but Tommy took in the whole dreadful situation.

How fast the flames were gaining on them! They could see Mrs. Beauchamp now, prisoned by a heavy beam, and with all their might they tried to move it. The fire had almost reached them, and the hot, scorching air was suffocating. One powerful effort, the beam was moved, and Tony's strong arms had drawn the lady out, and carried her into a place of safety.

He turned back to see Tommy stagger and fall backward in the track of the advancing flames. He got him out, but not before the poor boy was fatally burned.

Mr. Beauchamp, called back by the news of the earthquake, reached his devastated home by daylight the next morning. His child was dead, and on some spreads and blankets under the shelter of a tree in the grounds lay the poor boy who had given his life for his friends.

"This is dreadful!" he groaned, taking poor Tommy's hand. "You have saved my wife for me, and I can do nothing for you."

"I couldn't save little Elsa, sir," he said, feebly. "I did try, but I couldn't."

"You will see my darling soon. And, Tommy, is there anything in the world I can do for you?"

The boy tried to smile even then.

"My travellin'-box, you know. Send it to mother, and tell her I reckon I'm goin' on a longer journey than to Georgia. Tell her I aint scared a bit. Folks has always bin friendly ter me here, and I guess they'll not treat me bad up thar."

Before the day closed Tommy had set forth on that journey which each mortal travels alone.—*Youth's Companion.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The epidemic known as hog cholera has made steady progress for a quarter of a century, and in the great "Miami Valley," the paradise of hog raisers, where the Poland China breed originated, it was never so bad as at present, and so far as I can learn from authentic sources the disease has a strong foothold all through the West wherever hogs are grown on a large scale. Perhaps it is safe to say that scarcely a hog raiser through the great corn belt feels safe for a day, so widespread is the disease and so sudden and fatal its attacks. In my own county there are farmers each of whom have lost one hundred fat hogs within a period of forty-eight hours. While a running stream through the lot in which hogs are kept appears to be one of the surest ways of spreading the contagion, there seems no safety anywhere, for isolate the hogs as carefully as you may, and a dog, a buzzard, or even a cat may carry the infection. I keep but few hogs, and for fear of infection kept them through the summer on a small blue grass pasture near the barn, with cultivated fields on three sides, and the public road, on which no stock is allowed to run, on the fourth. My hogs are never fed on corn alone, but get more or less bran and oats, and for two months in the fall all the pumpkins they will eat.

I never had a case of cholera until the second week in October last, when my twelve hogs were taken very sick with it. The first one affected was a sow with a litter a week old, and she died in a few days, as also did a runt pig. The others were very sick for one to two weeks. The worst ones did not eat for ten or twelve days and got so weak as to stagger when they walked. I used no remedies but kept them supplied with a dry warm bed, and as soon as they began to eat fed sparingly with warm slops, made by scalding bran and boiling potatoes, and what milk could be spared. At the end of a week after they began to eat I began with a little corn, and am now feeding them strong, and they are thriving well. I feel that my success in taking this lot through with so little loss is a vindication of my theory (to some extent at least) that the main cause of the disease is the almost exclusive use of corn in rearing and fattening hogs. These hogs had been bred from mature parents for three or four generations, and during the period of growth most of their food had been of a character to make bone and muscle rather than fat. I began before they were weaned feeding soaked oats and bran slop, and for three months every fall I feed all the pumpkins they will eat, and it certainly looks reasonable that such food develops the system better than corn.

I predict that unless there is a radical change in the method of feeding and rearing hogs that this great industry will become a thing of the past. I am not sure that our breeders are not largely to blame, for they have carried the point of high and early maturity too far. It has not been entirely their fault either, for the buyers of pigs have demanded that they be fat and overgrown, for when a man pays a high price for a pig he wants it to look so well as to impress his neighbors with its superiority when they come to see it, and as corn will make fat cheaper and quicker than any other food, the pigs to be sold for breeders have been pushed as fast as corn could do it, and have been sent out fit for the block, and the breeder who did not do this could not compete with those who did. This system has been carried on for many generations until the constitution of the animals has been weakened, until it invites disease, and when it comes they die off like flies.—*F. Waldo Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Official Crop Report.

The following estimates are based on reports received by the State Board from its corps of regular township correspondents and fairly represents the condition of crops and stock Dec. 1st, 1886. The comparisons for area are with the last crop. Comparisons for condition of plant are with a full average condition

Wheat, area sown for harvest of '87.....101 per cent.
Wheat, estimated number of acres.....2,741,233
Wheat, condition of plant.....97 per cent.
Rye, area sown for harvest of '87.....97 per cent.
Rye, estimated number of acres.....53,5.7
Rye, condition of plant.....98 per cent.
Barley, area sown for harvest of 87'.....98 per cent.
Barley, estimated number of acres.....30,049
Barley, condition of plant.....98 per cent.
Corn, product compared with a full ave.85 per cent.
Corn, quality.....94 per cent.
Live stock, average condition.....90 per cent.
Hogs, marketed compared with the total number fed.....54 per cent.

In the southern and western portions of the State, especially the corn regions, there is a marked decrease in acres of wheat sown, occasioned by the corn being badly blown down and not cut up and shocked to make ready for wheat. In the grass regions of the State, where much of the pasture was killed by drough and the grub worm and where fall seeding for timothy failed, wheat has been sown and repeated, thus increasing the acreage corresponding to the loss in the corn districts, so that, on the whole, the wheat acreage for the state is estimated as very slightly increased over last year. The condition of the wheat plant is a little below a full average. In some parts it is small and tender, but on the whole generally healthy and goes into winter in good condition.

Of other crops there is nothing special to report, except that given in the figures and in former reports.

The condition of live stock, except hogs, is generally good. The low average condition (90 per cent.) is due almost wholly to cholera among hogs, the disease prevailing in 23 counties of the state. In some of the more important hog growing districts, the loss is estimated as high as 50 per cent.

By a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the printing for the State Board of Agriculture, crop reports etc., is done at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, but owing to a lack of facilities the department is unable to promptly execute the crop report work. As an instance, the crop report for Oct. 1st is still in the hands of the printer. The value of crop reports depends upon prompt distribution, therefore no pamphlet edition will be attempted for the present report, but instead, this summary is sent, as a matter of news to the press of the State, as the best and safest means of promptly placing the information before the farmers and others interested.

A Warning Word.

ASSISTANT DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON, O., Nov. 29th, 1886.

A warning is hereby given to all grocers, confectioners, and dealers in maple sugar and syrup, that Jan. 1st, 1886, our new food laws of Ohio regarding these goods went into effect. It has been the practice of wholesale and retail dealers in Cleveland for a few years past, every winter to re-melt old stock maple sugar and mix with it glucose or sale sugar and then offer it to the trade for new, fresh maple goods. I know this for they have been in my own store to make the sales. The fine now for these professional mixers and manufacturers is not less than five hundred dollars for each offense, and the dealer's fine is not less than fifty dollars, who sell the same.

This is a good and wholesome law, and our food Commissioners will do all in our power to put it in force this coming winter and spring.

We have information now which we think perfectly reliable, that tons of old maple sugar are now held by Cleveland merchants, ready for this use, and that many of them have heating furnaces in their cellars to cook over maple sugar and make a bogus fresh maple syrup, weeks and months before a drop of sap has been gathered by the farmers of our State. You are not only wicked sinners for perpetrating such a fraud on your customers, but you utterly ruined the industry last year for the farmers by this contemptible work. The pure maple sweet is the most delicious flavor of sweet in the known world, when it comes fresh in the spring from the tree. People buy it simply for a luxury and ought not to be so meanly cheated.

Farmers can not make it unless they can get a far better price than for sale syrup or glucose syrup.

I mention Cleveland, simply because it is the headquarters for this kind of sugar camps in my food district of Ohio. The laws are general for the whole State, and we do hope the merchants of our State, will stop this fraud, and not lay the blame for this cursed work upon the farmers.

HENRY TALCOTT,
Assistant Dairy and
Food Commissioner.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Not a Speculator.

"Pa," said the speculator's son, "I want some money for a little speculation."

"I am pleased, my boy," returned the father, as he fished a $5 bill from his pocket, "to see that you are taking an interest in the business affairs of life. Now, I won't ask you what this speculation is, but I will go halves with you on it. I will furnish the money and you engineer the business, and we will go halves on the profits. Of course, if there are none I lose my money and you your time."

"All right, pa. I'll make the investment to-day and report progress to-morrow."

The next evening when the father returned home he inquired about the "deal."

"Swamped!" was the sententious remark of the youth.

"Swamped!" exclaimed the old gentleman in surprise.

"Yes, swamped!" replied the boy. "Never saw such a decline in stocks in my life. Shrunk clear out of sight. It was a good investment yesterday—goods worth their face value then, but to-day you couldn't give them away."

"But for heaven's sake, Georgie, what did you invest in?"

"Theatre tickets for last night's performance."

The old man thought very hard for a time, and then expressed himself to the effect that the boy was fitted for a confidence operator rather than a speculator.

Wearing a Hat in Arkansas.

An appeal, in a rather peculiar case, has just gone before the supreme court of Arkansas. John Bogworth, of Washington, came to Little Rock some time ago and entered into business. Recently he went back to his native village, having replaced his slouch hat for a rather high-crown derby. When the companions of his youth saw him wearing the hat they provided themselves with beanshooters and began to shoot holes through it. Finally, one buckshot, ranging a trifle too low, plowed a furrow across the top of John's head. Bogworth had the fellow arraigned before a justice of the peace.

"Is this the hat you wore?" the justice asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And the buckshot that made this hole is the one that plowed you, eh?"

"Yes, your honor."

The justice, after a few moments' reflection, said:

"It is the opinion of this court that the plaintiff in this case laid himself liable, and that if he had not pulled his hat down so far the buckshot would have simply gone through the hat without hitting him."

An appeal to the circuit court resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the court below, and then an appeal to the supreme court was taken. The final result is awaited with much interest.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Gibes at the Sex.

A neat story used to be told of Manton Marble—that once in conversation with a talented lady upon matrimony in general, he paraphrased Scott's famous couplet thus:

O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and sure to tease.

Now comes from California an anecdote of a young man, called to respond to the impromptu toast, "The Ladies," who quoted from memory:

O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please.
—Scott.

But too oft seen, familiar with thy face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
—Pope.

$100 REWARD. $100.

The readers of the INDEPENDENT will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known in the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, 75 cts.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE is the great remedy for women and children. 128 doses for $1.00. Sold by druggists.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

WANTED. A case of Female Weakness, General Debility or Nervous Exhaustion that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will not cure. Sold by druggists.

THAT FEEBLE WIFE, Mother, Daughter or Sister can be made the picture of health, with clear, rosy complexion by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are innumerable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.4

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 Bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by properly owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH. No. 9. Cleveland Express.	GOING SOUTH. No. 27. Night Express.	GOING SOUTH. No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. No. 2. Fast Mail.	GOING SOUTH. No. 28. Night Express.	GOING SOUTH. No. 4. Orrville Express.
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11 30	6 40	5 15	..Cleveland..	7 10	8 00	2 15
11 16	6 26	5 01	" Euclid ave	7 54	8 34	2 30
11 09	6 19	4 45	" Newburg	8 09	8 29	2 43
10 30	5 40	4 15	..Hudson	8 40	9 00	3 22
10 13	5 22	3 58	Cuyahoga Falls	8 57	9 17	3 39
10 09	5 10	3 45	..Akron..	9 12	9 40	3 55
9 23	4 34	3 12	..Warwick..	9 37	10 21	4 28
9 00	4 19	2 53	le Orrville ar	9 57	10 49	4 50
A. M. No. 5						P. M. No. 6
P. M.						A. M.
2 25	3 55	2 45	ar..Orrville..le	10 02	10 55	10 56
1 35	2 59	2 06	..Millersburg..	10 40	12 00	11 51
12 17	1 39	1 08	..Gambier..	11 33	1 42	1 26
12 05	1 30	12 58	..Mt. Vernon..	11 46	2 00	1 57
11 17	12 56	12 21	..Centerburg..	12 09	2 36	2 26
10 55	12 34		..Sunbury..		3 02	2 46
10 35	12 15	11 55	..Westerville..	12 46	3 26	3 05
10 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar	1 10	4 00	3 30
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
10 00	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	1 30	4 20	3 50
8 05	10 00	9 33	..Xenia..	3 15	6 00	5 30
6 36	8 36	8 14	..Loveland..	4 33	7 12	6 49
5 30	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	5 30	8 00	7 35
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	....	4 40	3 55
....	9 50	9 43	..Urbana..	....	6 06	5 20
....	9 01	8 50	..Piqua..	....	6 56	6 01
....	7 30	7 05	..Richmond..	....	9 10	8 00
....	4 55	4 30	..Indianapolis..	....	12 00	10 20
....	2 33	1 51	..Terre Haute..	....	2 13	1 42
....	12 20	11 35	..Effingham..	....	4 15	3 49
....	11 22	10 28	.. Vandalia..	....	5 08	4 48
....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	....	7 30	7 00
....	A. M.	P. M.		....	P. M.	A. M.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:10 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 49 a. m
No. 4	Daily except Sunday	3 22 p. m
No. 12	" "	10 56 p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 25 a. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 24 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p. m
No. 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	.....	4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30	.....	5 15
Cleveland	6 45	4 00	.....	2 00AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 05	.....	5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13	.....	5 25
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	5 50
York	8 26	5 29	.....	6 00
Medina	8 33	5 35	.....	6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 46*	.....	7 05
Camp Chippewa	8 45*	5 49	.....	7 10
Seville	8 53	5 58	.....	7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05	.....	8 00
Easton	9 15	6 16	.....	8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26	.....	9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33	.....	9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*	.....	10 10
Massillon	9 53	6 55	6 10AM	10 50
Navarre	10 08*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 13	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 40	12 15PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 04	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen	....	8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
Urichville ar	11 12	8 20	.....	.....
" lv	11 30	.....	7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*	.....	7 45*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48	.....	7 55	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58	.....	8 05	3 55
Freeport	12 13PM	.....	8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23	.....	8 32	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33	.....	8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 44	.....	8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56	.....	9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03	.....	9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13	.....	9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 23	.....	9 33	7 25
Kidds	1 29*	.....	9 40*	7 40
Barton	1 35	.....	9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*	.....	9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00	.....	10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 35am	4 00pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 50*	4 15	4 20
Barton	.....	12 00 m	4 25	4 35
Kidds	.....	12 05*	4 30*	4 45
Mayoard	.....	12 12pm	4 36	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 23	4 47	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 32	4 57	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 41*	5 05	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 53	5 17	6 10
Holloway	.....	1 01	5 30	6 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 33*	6 35
Butler	.....	1 15	5 41	6 50
Freeport	.....	1 26	5 51	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 41	6 08	7 35
Stillwater	.....	1 51	6 18	7 55
Newport	.....	2 00*	6 28*	8 10
Uhrichsville	5 20 AM	2 20	6 38	8 25
Tuscaraw's	5 28*	2 28*	6 45	8 50
Goshen	5 34	.....	6 51	9 00
New Phila	5 40	2 39	6 57	9 15
C Dover	5 50	2 49	7 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	7 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	7 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	7 37	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	7 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	7 55	12 45pm
Panis	6 52*	3 51*	.....	1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59	.....	1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08	.....	2 05
Easton	7 19	4 19	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 34	4 35	.....	3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 54*	.....	3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05	.....	4 35
York	8 09	5 13	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 35	5 40	.....	7 10
Cleveland	9 35am	6 50	.....	10 15pm
le Grafton	8 45	5 50	.....	7 10pm
Patterson	8 56*	6 01*	.....	7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Chrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	4 45	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	.....
Monroeville Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk	10 13	2 50	7 20	1 50
Wellington	11 03	3 45	9 00	2 32
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	10 45	3 15
Orrville Ar	P. M.	5 05	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 05	am 6 00	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 45	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	6 00	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	8 00	8 00
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	8 20	8 20
Sherrodsville	2 38	7 15	9 00	9 00
Leesville	2 47	7 25	9 25	9 25
Bowerstown	2 55	7 35	9 40	9 40
Canal Dover	2 34	7 02	11 30	11 30
New Comerstown	3 13	7 46	12 09	12 09
Cambridge	4 08	8 37	pm 1 02	pm 1 02
Macksburg	5 39	.....	2 30	2 30
Marietta Ar	6 55	.....	3 38	3 38

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 6.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	.....

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1.50
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

Massillon will have a public library.

Even the smallest Ohio villages have their town halls.

Mr. Welty has not yet explained why he broke his word.

The Ohio soft coal pool is more of a myth than anything else

This town does not want a city hall for merely ornamental purposes, it actually needs one.

It has been demonstrated that modern business buildings, with modern appliances, can be made to pay.

How to improve our streets is a subject very seriously discussed in Massillon. Is there any more important?

It is a matter for general regret that the subscriptions to the Navarre natural gas company are coming in so slowly.

A library cannot be too big. Let the library committee set its plans high, even though they cannot be carried out.

The Massillon Relief Guild is as fully organized as it was last year. It is a good sign that thus far no applications at all have been made for assistance.

The rights of the public should be considered more by a good many people who are now monopolizing a good share of the city's streets and alleys.

When the library and reading room is once established, a lyceum will soon be organized. In fact there is no telling how many adjuncts will soon follow.

If Judge Meyer never intended leaving Stark county before, he will probably want to leave it now, and may think even California too near to his old Democratic friends.

The replies to the question asking the name of the fuel of the future have been so many, and to so much the same effect that the author wishes he had not been so inquisitive.

It is evident that time cannot cure the wound made by the purchase of a seat in the Senate by Henry B. Payne. A petition to reopen the case would find thousands of signatures in this county.

The facetious man of the *Democrat*, published in the frothy city of mud, cess pools and taxes, on the Nimisilla, ought not to ask for a rehearsal of the matters so fully discussed before the late election.

And now has come the season when Democratic journals eulogize the President's message as a "statesman-like document," while equally able Republican contempararies pronounce it devoid of originality and written in the stereotyped form.

If the croakers who want to see the canals abolished could have stood on the Cherry street bridge some night this week, and have seen the hundreds of skaters thoroughly enjoying themselves, and then thought of the thousands of others doing the same thing from Cleveland to Portsmouth, they would have found in that one scene a reason why the State water-ways should be perpetuated.

Here is the *N. Y. Tribune's* opinion of the message:

It cannot be said that the President's message is as strong as it is long. The messages which have thrilled through the land, and kindled the hearts of the millions, and changed the history of the nation, have not always been models of literary style, and President Cleveland's is not such a model. But it does not resemble those memorable messages in other and more important respects. In truth, it is not precisely a great message, nor does it shed much light on events. But in the main it fairly sets forth the opinons and illustrates the qualifications of the party which selected Mr. Cleveland for President.

The Canton *Democrat* contends that although A. Leininger resigned more than thirty days before a regular election, the public had no right to determine upon his successor. It also claims that it was wrong in Judge Meyer not to resign more than thirty days before an election as, had he done so, his successor would have been chosen by the popular voice. The *Democrat* makes a distinction without a difference.

Coal mines are always being exhausted and are not expected to last a life time in this country. But new ones are taking their places, and that section of this valley near Navarre is no exception. Drilling is going on, and as a whole, the Massillon mining district was never in better shape, or with better prospects. Therefore there is no use of worrying over the abandonment of one mine, when there are two to take its place

Not more than five persons had any real belief that a public library would actually be established, at the present time, when this paper was asked, and gladly acquiesced in disseminating information on the subject. Yet the first meeting, on Monday night, proved that there were not less than thirty who had taken the idea up, and were willing to work and do all they could do personally, for this object. At that meeting it was prophesied that while the scheme would go through, with flying colors, the next public meeting would have but small attendance. Nothing would give that prophet more pleasure than to see his forecast fail. So when the meeting is announced, show that your interest is enlisted by your presence, and let no fear of a subscription paper keep you away. The committee wants to see that it has general sympathy. Remember, the library is a public enterprise, and when established is to be as free as the air you breathe. Therefore, watch for the announcement, and be on hand.

He Would Like to Have it Transferred.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: I have learned that the Charity School is in need of means to carry on its work, and know of the fact that there is in the hands, as trustee, of Mr James H. Hunt, a fund known as the "John Hall Fund," for the education of colored children.

I have examined the will of said John Hall, by which he left said fund, and it seems to me that, as there is no longer any need for separate schools for colored children, as was the case when John Hall lived, that said fund might now be merged into the Charity School fund, as I have reason to believe that colored children will not be denied admission to the said school. It would be a benefit to that institution and at the same time carry out the intent of the testator. I think the will is broad enough to admit of that being done. Respectfully.

ROBERT A. PINN.

John Hall's Bequest.

In order to fully explain Mr. Pinn's card, the following extracts are made from the will of the late John Hall. Mr. Hall was a farmer and an old-time Abolitionist He had been a witness of the excellent results of the Charity School, from which he got his ideas. The will was probated in 1854. The proceeds of his estate, intended as a nucleus for an institution for colored people, amounted, when he died, to about twenty five hundred dollars, but with the accumulated interest they have now reached five thousand dollars. After various provisions, the will says:

It is my will that the proceeds arising from the sale of my real estate shall form a fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished or in any wise encroached upon, but which shall always be kept at interest, well secured by mortgage on real estate, and when said fund, by the addition of one-half of the interest arising from said principal (or such part thereof as may not be necessary for the comfortable support and maintenance of my wife, Catharine, as aforesaid) during the widowhood of my wife as aforesaid, and by the addition of the whole of the interest arising therefrom after the subsequent marriage or death of my wife, shall in the estimation of my trustee have become sufficiently large for that purpose, it is my will that the yearly interest arising from said fund be applied by my trustee to the education of colored children, by which I mean children in whole or in part of negro blood; and in case an opportunity, or opportunities, should hereafter occur to unite the fund hereby bequeathed, with another fund, or funds, given or bequeathed for similar purposes, it is my will that my trustee for the time being have power to unite the fund hereby bequeathed with such other fund or funds, upon such terms and conditions as may to him seem best fitted to carry out the objects and purposes of this devise; and should the fund hereby devised, by the addition of other funds, or otherwise, ever become sufficiently large for that purpose it is my preference that a manual labor school, upon a similar footing to the Charity School of Kendal, as at present conducted, should be established and supported by said fund for the benefit of colored children, but this preference is not designed to be binding or controlling upon my trustee.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

K. OF P.

Madisonville Lodge was instituted last evening by Supreme Chancellor Douglass.

The Supreme Chancellor has approved applications for new divisions U. R. at Cadiz, O., and Oil City, Pa.

A dispensation has been granted for a new lodge at Sunbury, Delaware county. This lodge starts with thirty-two members.

The war of the ballots is now on, and the Past Chancellors are deciding who shall serve them as grand officers for the ensuing year.

Perry Lodge elected officers for the coming term last week Thursday, as follows: Victor Burnett, C. C.; L. H. Strobel, V. C.; F. Groswiller, Prelate; Z. T. Baltzly, M. of E.; Henry Lantz, M. of F.; E. P. Edgar, K. of R. and S.; John Cameron, M. at A.; Henry Lantz, F. Shaaf, T. Getz, Trustees

MASONIC

Next Monday evening will be regular meeting of Clinton Lodge. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and a large attendance is desired.

Hiram Chapter elected the following officers for the ensuing year last Tuesday evening: J. C. Harwood, H. P.; D. E. Kirkland, King; A. P. Wiseman, Scribe; John Bell, C. H.; J. Kalbfleisch, Prin. Soj.; V. Burnett, R. A. Capt.; J. B. Thompson, G. M. 3d V.; Ph. Blumenschein, 2d V.; Jno. Conrad, 1st V.; C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.; Jas. Peacock, Treas.; F. Schallenberger, Guard.

K. O. T. M.

The following officers were elected Tuesday night by the Massillon Tent No. 10: Commander, Louis H. Strobel; Lieutenant Commander, Christ Howald; Record Keeper, Wm. H. Hose; Finance Keeper, James F. Paul; Prelate, Fred. Groswiller; Sergeant, Wm. Fetzer; Master-at Arms, Henry Heyer; 1st Master Guards, Fidel Herburger; 2nd Master Guards, Amos Critchfield; Sentinel, Fred Fricker; Picket, Orlando Martin; Examining Physician, Dr. S. P. Barnes.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The colored ladies of Washington C. H., have organized a Relief Corps.

Let everybody remember that Hart Post is going to give a campfire, Dec. 21.

Reports of Ohio Division for the quarter ending September 30, 1886, show the number of members in good standing, 2,947, a gain of 803 since July 1, 1886. Total number of charter applicants for Camps approved at the headquarters of the Commander in-chief, from September 15, 1886, to November 15, 1886, were 106, with a membership of 1,905.

On Saturday last an open meeting was held in the hall of Perry Grange, No, 694, which was addressed by Mr. H. Talcott, the Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner, and C. W. Myers, Esq., of Canal Fulton. Mr. Talcott spoke for about an hour and a quarter, told of the oleomargarine trouble, and urged upon the farmers to organize. Mr. Myers spoke for half an hour, touching upon the same subjects in an interesting manner. About three hundred were present.

There are in Stark county five subordinate granges—Perry, Canton, Buckeye, Mt. Union and Jackson, each of which hold semi-monthly meetings. Members of these granges in good standing are eligible to membership in the county, or Pomona grange, which has four stated meetings annually, held sometimes in Massillon and sometimes in Canton. Members of the grange must be over fourteen years of age, and actually engaged in agricultural pursuits, but neither sex has any preference.

Out and About.

Orrville is going to bore for gas.

Bolivar is going to have a newspaper.

The *Catholic Knight* is now being issued weekly.

The uninitiated might suppose that from two newspapers offices in Canton, Stark county is run.

Massillon wants to be a county seat, wants a town hall, a public library, and a band stand Next! —*Navarre Independent*

The standard inquiry at Canton now is: "Have you made the necessary arrangements to meet your Dueber subscription?"—*Wayne County Democrat.*

It took hard work but by dint of energy and enterprise, the Orrville people put the machine shop there, on its legs again. The *Crescent* boomed the matter up.

Massillon friends will treat the children at the Fairmount Home to Christmas presents, this year They will not scrimp them, either.—*Stark Republican.*

The Alliance *Standard* can see through a mill stone with a hole in it, and it says: "The Massillon INDEPENDENT is speaking out in strong words for a new town hall for that city.

Readers of the Canton *Democrat* miss those lively patent medicine notices, which have heretofore been such a source of pleasure to all who chanced to glance over the editorial column.

Ambitious Massillon would like a public library, a town hall and a county seat, but her voracious appetite would be greatly appeased if she could have only a band stand.—*Canton Repository.*

Turner, Dillaway & Rawson, who bid upon the Massillon water works, are trying to secure a contract in Salem. They offer to build first-class works providing the city will rent eight hydrants for thirty years at fifty dollars per year.

Paris, Stark county, is paralyzed over the appointment of Frederick Meiser as postmaster to succeed a competent young lady, named Miss Lottie Miller. Paris has little use for the ungallant Grover. Thus saith the Minerva *News*.

A clothing house at Canton advertised a pie-eating match. A human pig named Johnson, from Akron, ate three and a quarter pies, thus winning the match, while five thousand of the beauty and chivalry of Canton shivered and shook on the square drinking in the wondrous sight.

The village of Bereaston is soon to be supplied with natural gas for heating and lighting purposes Several wells have been dug and gas secured in sufficient quantities to warrant the laying of pipe to the village, a distance of three miles. A stock company has purchased the pipe and will soon have it laid.—*Medina Gazette.*

The papers on the diaries of Gouverneur Morris, which are to appear in the early numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*, are prepared by his granddaughter, Miss Annie Cary Morris. The first paper will be accompanied by a full page reproduction, engraved by Kruell, of the portrait of Mr. Morris, now at "Old Morrisiana," the old Morris residence.

THE DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER.

Noah Madison, one of the Old Settlers of the Valley Passes Away.

Noah Madison died on Monday morning at half-past six o'clock at his home on West Main street, the direct cause being a cancer on the neck, which gave him such great pain that for several days before his death he was delirious. He had suffered from this disease for thirty years, and therefore old age and its consequent infirmities would soon have worked the same result. The funeral took place on Wednesday at two o'clock, and was attended by many.

Noah Madison was born in Ackworth, New Hampshire, May 7, 1801, and at the time of his death was eighty-five years and seven months of age. In 1826 he moved to the thriving town of Massillon, then the southern terminus of the Ohio canal, and built the first house in the city west of that water-way. He owned a brick blacksmith shop which is still standing on West Main street, and there made a reputation as a mechanic, which went far and wide. His great specialty was the manufacture of hand-made axes, in which he was very successful. In 1832 he married Mary Ann Huet, of Paris, Stark county, who still survives him.

Personally he was a peculiar man, careful in all his dealings, almost to penuriousness, but there is yet the man to say that in all his transactions he was not absolutely straightforward. Honest for honesty's sake to all others, he exacted the same treatment for himself. Without resorting to speculation or such other methods as are usually employed, but by dint of his own application to work and close economy, he became, as the word goes, rich, and leaves behind him perhaps twenty-five thousand dollars.

Though childless, he acted as a father to the fatherless, and bestowed all the care a parent could upon three orphan girls, two of whom were not connected by any tie. These recipients of his bounty will ever love and cherish his memory. Not only these girls, but many others, could recount deeds of quiet charity, for the credit of which he never asked, but which he will now receive.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

On the occasion of the holidays, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway will sell round trip tickets to all stations at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1. Good to return until Jan. 1.

The Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg will sell holiday excursion tickets, at one fare for the round trip, to and from all stations, on December 24th, 25th and 31st 1886, and January 1st, 1887, good returning until January 3d, 1887, inclusive. For full information apply to nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

Holiday excursion at one fare for the round trip! The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, Panhandle and Mt. Vernon Route, will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations on their line on the following dates—Dec. 15th, 26th and 31st, 1886, and Jan. 1st, 1887, good returning until January 4th, inclusive, at one fare for round trip.

The editor of the Canton *Repository* ran down to Wheeling the other day to look at its brick pavements, and in a letter to his paper incidentally remarked: "As the Wheeling train whirled down the Tuscarawas Valley and past large mines of Massillon coal, pulled by a locomotive named 'Massillon,' and with Massillon as the principal station on the road between Cleveland and Wheeling, it appeared as if it would be profitable for the road to be called the Cleveland Massillon & Wheeling."

The Jurors.

The Canton *Democrat* says that the following is a list of the jurors drawn for the January term of Common Pleas Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Judson Wood, Lexington township; John W. Betzgar, Marlboro township; William B. Kirk, Canal Fulton; John Longenecker, Wilmot; John H. Eckroate, Bethlehem township; William Stuhldreher, Perry township; William Wood, Lexington township; Daniel Lucas, Canal Fulton; Thomas Casselman, Lexington township; Washington Myers Canton; George Bullinger, Massillon; Louis A. Bloomfield, Plain township; Thomas Deweese, Canton; Martin Schott, Canton; George Braucher, Canal Fulton.

PETIT JURORS.

J. C. Harmony, Marlboro township; George Ess, Jr., Massillon; Louis Thorn, Canton; Archibald Finley, Lawrence township; Wm. H. Donneworth, Plain township; C. D. Beebout, Paris; E. R. Speaker, Sugar Creek township; Daniel Baughman, Elton; Fred. Hose, Massillon; Milton Mottice, Canton township; Henry Harbert, Canton township; John Metzger, Nimishillen township; Michael Zintsmeiter, Bethlehem township; S. S. Goudy, Massillon; G. A. Albright, Lake township; Gilbert N. Porter, Massillon; Homer Miller, Paris township; David Byers, Canton.

We Will Never Regret Its Cost.

The Canton *Repository* says: Massillon has determined to have a public library, and having so determined, gives evidence that she will have it A public library will be a great thing for Massillon, and the people will never regret what it cost them.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1882 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Now Ready!

Holiday Goods.

An invitation is extended to the public to call at the

OPERA HOUSE

Drug and Book Store,

and inspect our immense line of

Holiday Goods,

at prices lower than ever.

Z. T. BALTZLY.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY,

No 2 East Tremont Street, Will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

The Great Closing Out Sale

Continues at Watkins'. Further reductions have been made, as the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Boots & Shoes

Must be Sold Regardless of Cost or Value.

Remember this is a bona-fide closing out sale. Every article must be disposed of, and money can be saved by attending this sale.

Cloaks at 50c on the dollar; domestics at less than New York prices; dress goods, silks and velvets below cost; hosiery, underwear, corsets, gloves and notions at a sacrifice; grand bargains in boots and shoes. If you want to save money buy your dry goods, boots and shoes at

A. L. WATKINS & CO.'S,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

John Baker Thompson,

Caterer, Baker,

—AND—

Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Wall Paper!

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, Shade Rollers. Cornices, Poles and Room Mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard. 2-1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Minglewood mines are at work now, as usual.

Mayor McCadden of Canal Fulton was in town on Tuesday.

There are forty-nine commercial electric lights in Massillon.

Two puddling furnaces have been added to the rolling mill plant.

Frederick Meiser has been appointed postmaster at Paris, this county.

An immense steam boiler has been placed in the cellar of the Warwick block.

Prof. Guillet's third lecture in the French language was delivered Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Oberlin were serenaded by the Stands' band on Tuesday evening.

The hearing of the Stark county sheriff case has been set for December 16, at Columbus.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie time schedule, as adopted on Monday, will be found in this issue.

The Episcopal dime society will meet at the residence Miss Julia Rudenstein this (Friday) evening.

The town with the shortest name in Ohio is located in Fulton township, Fulton county, and its name is Ai.

The Womans' Aid Society of the U. B. Church will meet at Mrs. Kerstetter's, on Tremont street, Thursday at 2 p. m.

Last Friday Mrs. George Harsh made an unfortunate mis-step, falling on the stairs and breaking the left wrist bone.

The Harvey Literary Society is the name of the new High School organization. The members all belong to the C grade.

All Massillon is raising paens because the water pipe laying is done, with the exception of a few mains under the canal.

Jacob Kalbfleisch thought he had lost one of his little boys Sunday night. A fire alarm was struck, and in a short time the little fellow turned up all right.

The public is urged to send anything intended for the Children's Christmas, at the Fairmount Children's Home to Mrs. C. M. Everhard, at once. Make the offering a generous one.

The warm sun of Wednesday weakened the ice in places, so that considerable care had to be exercised by skaters. A little girl happened to strike one of the weak spots under the Cherry street bridge, and but for the timely assistance of Mr. A. H. Coleman would certainly have drowned.

Harman Weschman, a Camp Creek coal miner, had both his legs run over between the knees and ankles, by some coal cars, while at work in the mine on Tuesday. Both limbs were crushed for four inches. Dr. Gardner is attending him, and hopes to pull him through without resorting to amputation.

Baer's excellent orchestra will move into its permanent music room in the Warwick block next week. New selections are being received, and the organization is in splendid trim for the winter campaign. A good orchestra is a rarity, and the citizens of this town take great pride in the possession of a band of men like the one mentioned.

Massillon is enjoying splendid skating at present on the bosom of the old Ohio canal. By the light of the moon hundreds blacken its frozen surface, and every entertainment brings big excursion parties to town from points above and below. Navarre is the favorite goal of the Massillon skating parties, although a few venturesome spirits take trips to Akron or Cleveland. It would be very pleasant if a little carnival of some kind could be successfully organized and carried out before snow comes.

The case of Ohio vs. L. C. Royer for criminal libel against Russell & Company of Massillon, the progress of which was reported last week, was concluded on Thursday. The testimony was all taken Tuesday afternoon, when the attorneys commenced their pleas. Prosecutor Welty, John McSweeney and F. L. Baldwin were retained by the plaintiff, and Charles S. Wolfe and George E. Baldwin by the defendant. The case was given to the jury Wednesday night. Thursday morning word was received from Canton that it had disagreed and had been discharged. Whether the matter will be taken up again or not remains to be seen. The detailed facts in regard to this matter were all published last summer, and every one in Massillon is familiar with them. It is unfortunate that the hue and cry against all corporations should sometimes blind people to justice, which in this case was so obvious.

Considerable of a mistake was made by this paper last week in stating that Corns & Son had succeeded in using only forty-four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds of slack by the use of the new gas furnace, in a working day. The same number of pounds should have been read as the quantity of iron turned out in that time. This was better than any other record, but was itself beaten only a few days later. On the occasion mentioned, in ten and one half hours, forty-six thousand, three hundred and seventy-eight pounds were rolled, this being the largest turn on record in the world made on a nine inch guide mill, with one heating furnace, of any description, where a specialty is made of shapes and merchant iron. Superintendent Jones has looked into the matter carefully, and can find no better report. A strenuous effort will be made to better this record. Under the old order of things the firm did well if it finished from twenty to thirty thousand pounds of iron.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kirkland have returned from Indiana.

Miss Lottie Beach, of Wellington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kellogg, on North street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogelgesang spent Sunday with Mrs. Vogelgesang's parents on Plum street.

Mrs. George L. Russell sprained her ankle severely a few days ago, and is aid up in consequence.

Miss Mary Hunt is in Malone, New York, where she has gone to attend the marriage of a school friend.

Mr. Clarence McLain, whose fur overcoat indicates his present place of residence, spent the early part of the week in the city.

Mr. Lemuel G. Stahl, of West Lebanon, was married to Miss Clara F. Poorman at the U. B. parsonage, by the Rev. B. F. Booth, on Saturday.

The marriage of Mr. William M. Reed, to Miss Elizabeth McFarland, is announced to take place in New Hartford, N. Y., next Wednesday evening.

The following invitation has been received by many of Miss Bicknell's friends in this, her old home: "Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bicknell invite you to be present at the marriage of their daughter Alice to Stephen A. De La Mater, Wednesday evening December fifteenth, at seven o'clock, 1220 Willson Ave., Cleveland, O."

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peacock, according to promise last week, opened their dancing academy on Wednesday. The class is quite large, and will be double its present size very soon, as Mr. and Mrs. Peacock will give private lessons to all who wish to become members, until they are sufficiently far advanced to join the regular class. All enjoyed the evening much, and were more than pleased with their progress. The next lesson will be given on Wednesday, and after that, on Fridays.

Joseph Blacker.

Joseph Blacker died in Massillon, Dec. 1, 1886; aged sixty-nine years, seven mos. and three days. He was born in Holsien, Germany. Early in life he became a sailor, and followed the sea for fourteen years, being in many of the ports of the world in this time. He was passionately devoted to the life of a sea man, and loved to rehearse the scenes through which he has passed. Forty-two years ago on Thanksgiving, he was married. He was the father of ten children, six boys and four girls, only three of the girls survive him. As a father and husband he was affectionate and devoted, as a neighbor, kind and helpful, as a man and citizen he was honest, plain, simple and reliable. His desire was to be at peace with all mankind, and to be helpful to all who needed assistance.

Some seven or eight years ago he joined the U. B. Church. His death was singularly peaceful and triumphant. He has now safely reached the last port, and is now at rest in the heavenly home. He leaves an aged companion, three children, grand children, a brother and many others to mourn their loss. The church has lost an excellent and faithful member who will be greatly missed. His funeral services were held at the U. B. Church on Friday, where a large congregation assembled to show their appreciation of the man. B. F. Booth.

NATURAL GAS.

A Practical Driller Soon Coming.

Nothing has yet been done toward organizing a natural gas company, as expected last week, as the interested persons are waiting for the arrival of a practical driller.

Mr. E. A. Alford, who is thus referred to, of New York state, having seen the article in last week's INDEPENDENT on this subject, addressed a letter to Mr. S. R. Wells, asking a number of questions, and promising to visit the city the latter part of this week.

Therefore, until his arrival, nothing will be done, but it is hoped that after he has looked over the ground, active steps will be taken.

The Soldiers' Relief Commission.

The Stark County Soldiers' Relief Commission was organized last Saturday in Canton.

Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, was made President, and Mr. H. S. Moses, of Canton, Secretary. The other member is John Sherer, of Alliance.

The principal work done was to prepare an application blank. The Commission is formed to carry out a new law, for giving assistance to Ohio's indigent soldiers.

He Has Joined the Union.

Hearing that Mr. Felix R. Shepley one of the two former non-union cigar-manufacturers had at last yielded to the union's demands, or rather general rules, he was asked as to the truth of the report, "Yes," said he, "it is true. Business has been very dull with me, and now my men have all joined the union. Thursday my shop became a 'union shop,' and my goods will bear its label"

THE FIRST STEP.

AND THAT A LONG ONE

Toward a Grand Public Library.

A Preliminary Meeting of the Projectors to Organize for a General Gathering.

The establishment of a public library has ever been a pet project of this paper, and when it was asked to publish a series of articles on institutions of this kind it took great pleasure in so doing. The project turned out to be a very popular one, and the number of energetic workers rapidly increased. A sufficient number were finally enrolled in the good cause to warrant the holding of a preliminary meeting on Monday night, which was held in the First National Bank.

The notice was so short that many who wished to be on hand were absent, but the following were present: Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick, Hon. L. C. Cole, Messrs. E. W. Eckert, S. Hunt, R. W. McCaughey, C. B. Allman, J. R. Dunn, Daniel Hemperly, A. T. Skinner, and representatives of the *American* and INDEPENDENT.

As this is to be an absolutely free library, to be founded by the people a large, these gentlemen did not seek to forestall any plans the general public might have on the subject by taking any action. It was intended, however, to get the matter in tangible shape, for presentation at some other popular assemblage, so that intelligent work might then be done.

After a good deal of talk in which ideas were interchanged and opinions expressed, Mr. S. Hunt, who has taken a lively part in the proceedings, was called upon to preside. Mr. Cole then made a motion that the chair appoint a committee of five to formulate a plan, or several plans for library organization, to be presented at some future meeting. This motion was unanimously carried.

The following were placed upon the committee. Messrs. E. W. Eckert, R. W. McCaughey, L. C. Cole, E. A. Jones, and A. T. Skinner.

With this, the gentlemen adjourned for the evening, each one enthused over the unanimity of opinion.

On Tuesday evening the special committee met, all members being present. Mr. E. W. Eckert was made chairman. It was the belief that the organization, to be permanent, should be incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and the talk in great part, was upon the composition of the charter. The drawing of the document was given to Mr. McCaughey, who will at once prepare two different charters, one of which will be adopted at another committee conference to be held on Saturday night. Until that time, the individual members will inform themselves upon the subject of town libraries. A full report, and a charter will probably be completed on Saturday night, and the committee will then make public its work before a gathering to which everybody will be invited, and which will be announced next week. The question will be put before the people then present, and the work of an organization for all time, commenced.

Though no action has been taken, the accepted plan is to form a corporation and let the citizens take up the shares which will be sold upon such terms that everybody can have at least one vote. The charter will provide for the acceptance of any gifts or any endowments, which anybody may be thoughtful enough to make. A modest beginning will be made, but ultimately it is hoped that a grand building will be erected which will reflect the liberality and intelligence of the people of this city.

It is to be hoped that when the subscription paper is started the result will warrant the building, if not of a large block, of a wing to which additions can be made. As a prominent manufacturer said, if a home for the books is made, however large, there need be no fear but that the books will be forthcoming. With plenty of empty shelves there will be a motive for persistent work, and the result will be gratifying. It is expected that if started a small tax will be levied, as in Canton, for the support of a librarian.

Massillon Amusements.

The popular Harmonia Band is studying a fine concert programme, which it intends to present to the public this winter.

Pat Rooney in "Pats Wardrobe" gave a very satisfactory performance before a large and well pleased audience Wednesday night.

General Lew Wallace, the distinguished author of "Ben Hur," will be the next U. C. D. course lecturer.

The very best entertainments Massillon has had thus far have had the smallest audiences, and the poorest, "Alvin Joslin," one of the biggest. Let this not be said in the case of Robert Downing.

J. H. Mack has engaged William Muldoon, the famous wrestler, to do the combat with Robert Downing (Spartacus) in the arena scene of "The Gladiator" Mr. Muldoon was compelled to relinquish two engagements to wrestle, before signing contract with Mr. Mack. He prefers to appear as the fighting Gaul in the arena scene in this classic drama to his former vocation.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Howorth's Hibernica had a very fair audience Saturday night, which on its merits it certainly did not deserve. The audience, strange to say, seemed greatly pleased, although the actors would have shamed any good variety show. The wearing of the green and the demand for old Ireland's freedom ingratiated this combination in the public's favor. The panorama was good.

The part of Spartacus is one of the most trying parts ever written, being very long, and requiring an actor of wonderful constitution and physique. It has only had two representatives so far—Mr. Edwin Forrest and Mr. John McCullough who purchased the same from the Forrest estate; and now the third man comes forward in the person of Mr. Robt. Downing, who is said to be by those competent to judge, the only man to day upon the American stage that is capable of filling the place made vacant by our late lamented John McCullough.

The Amherst College Glee Club, which is very much better than when it visited this city two years ago, will give one of its entertaining concerts in the Opera House, on January 4. Of course, it is understood that this is an association of college boys, who do this more for the fun of the thing than anything else, and who go where they know they can have a good time. Massillon is one of the very few, and probably the only small city they visit, and should honor these young gentlemen accordingly. They will come here directly from Philadelphia.

Of "The Tourists," who will appear here on Monday evening, the N. Y. *Evening News* says:

"A goodly sized audience enjoyed the performance of the rattling comical screed 'Tourists in a P. P. C.' at the New Windsor Theatre last night. This amusing concoction has delighted audiences so long that it might be supposed to be ancient; such however is not the case, as all the skeleton wants is filling in with songs and specialties, etc., as was done last night. Mr. Sturges played Faro Jack and the Conductor, and his very appearance on the stage was the signal for laughter. Messrs. Kirke and Loud were very clever in their respective roles, and in fact, the whole company are made up of clever singing and specialty people, and there is as much fun in the 'Tourists' as ever."

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Again a real treat is offered to the Massillon public, in the person of Robert Downing, the worthy successor of John McCullough, who will appear in the Opera House next Saturday night as Spartacus, in "The Gladiator."

The play, made famous by Forrest in his day, has been kept in memory only by the rare performances of John McCullough, and even he dared not make more than occasional appearances in it. And now, like a meteor in the dramatic world, young Robert Downing has successfully taken the role, and everywhere he has gone his magnificent acting, and his superb physique, have won for him successes, which at times have become popular crazes. In Cincinnati this fall, the public went fairly wild, giving him receptions in the day time, dinners at night, heaping his stage with flowers, and bestowing upon him handsome presents.

He has been surrounded with a company of excellent artists, including Mr. Henry Aveling, of the principal theatres of London England; Miss Mitton Willet, Frank Lane, C. W. Vance, T. F. McCabe, W. D. Ingram and John Swinburne, of McCullough's company; Charles Nevins, Royal Roche, T. Wagenhaltz, of Salvini's company; Miss Gail Forrest, G. D. Farnum, E. W. Hilliard, P. A. Clinton, of the Silver King company, and other well-known artists. He has also secured at a heavy expense, the famous athlete and champion wrestler of the world, Mr. Wm. Muldoon, to take the part of the fighting Gaul in the combats with Spartacus (Mr. Downing) in the arena. The Gladiator is superbly mounted, there being a car load of scenery, all painted by the famous Voeghtlin, and said to be historically accurate, including a scene representing the streets of Rome with the triumphal arches, another representing the battlefields of Campana, which is a very realistic view of a Roman camp, with Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii and the Bay of Naples in the distance, and the great Arena Scene where the gladiatorial contests were fought, which has been painted from Gerome's celebrated painting. The superb costumes were made from correct plates imported especially for this production, in fact the press universally accord it as the grandest presentation of Spartacus, the Gladiator, ever given.

The Red Front Raided.

A female named Lucy Berry entered a complaint on Tuesday against Miss Mary Brown and Jacob Wolford, for keeping a house of prostitution, commonly known as the "Red Front."

Both were arrested and on Wednesday pleaded guilty, and paid fines and costs amounting to twenty-nine dollars and forty-five cents.

Notice.

The Business Men's Association wish to announce to the public that their places of business will be kept open every evening after the 9th inst., until January 2d, 1887.

JOS. COLEMAN, Pres't.

Salvation Oil is the greatest cure on earth for pain. It affords instant relief and speedy cure to all sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia headache, sore throat, pain in the back, side and limbs, cuts, bruises, &c. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

One of the best selected lines of holiday goods will be found this year at J. V. R. Skinner's store. The stock comprises fine lamps, bronzes, vases, bric-a-brac, cards and fine leather goods.

Joseph Coleman, the well known jeweler has now on exhibition the largest and most beautiful stock of diamonds ever seen in Massillon, to say nothing of the watches and tableware. The prices are something wonderful, and Mr. Coleman says that he is determined that they shall be lower than those of any other house.

Books for people of all ages, books to look at, books to read and books to give away; standard books, art books, gift books and childrens' books will be found in J. V. R. Skinner's holiday stock.

IT COSTS NOTHING

To See Our New Stock of

DIAMONDS

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Knives, Forks, Musical Inst'mnts, Strings, Spoons, Glass Shades, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Gold Pens, Gold & Silver Thimbles,

Spectacles of All Kinds.

We have the goods and are going to sell them as low and a little lower than the lowest.

Our stock is complete and new.

COLEMAN,

The Reliable Jeweler,

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

THE

Choicest Confections

Can be found at

"The Rialto"

Iced Apricots and Walnuts in many styles.

Chocolates, Fruit Creams and delicious bon bons of all kind.

First-class goods at low prices.

Fine French mixed 25c a pound.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

M. A. SCHWEETERS,

Prop. "Rialto."

P. S.—Send 50 or 75c for sample box. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

For the Holidays!

J. V. R. SKINNER,

Has Just Opened his Stock of Holiday Goods.

The books, endless in number, from the ever popular Chatterbox to the elaborate edition-de-luxe, are marvels of cheapness, fresh from the publishers, and possess attractions for even the most pronounced book hater. Certainly there is no larger line in Stark county.

The fancy goods are unusually handsome this year, and in the numberless lamps, vases, bronzes, bits of ivory-ware, bisque figures, silk umbrellas, rare cards, and novelties of various kinds, every taste can be gratified. Every body is invited to examine the collection before being very much broken.

No. 40 East Main Street, Massillon.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

W. H. McCALL & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Have in stock an elegant line of Christmas Novelties in

Leather & Plush Toilet Cases,

Manicure Sets,

WHISK BROOM HOLDERS

Work Boxes, Albums, &c.,

and an especially fine line of

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

All the newest designs in Stationery, both in boxes and in bulk.

A fine line of Odor Bottles in Cut Glass, Odor Cases, and Extracts for the handkerchief.

Call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

For a good, substantial Christmas Present, buy one of those fine Carpet Sweepers for sale at J. M. Walker's, No. 6 North Erie Street.

OPERA HOUSE!

Saturday, December 11.

America's brilliant, young tragedian

Robert Downing

—AS—

Spartacus the Gladiator

Under the management of

MR. JOS. H. MACK.

Grand Historical Scenery, Picturesque Costumes, Armors, Etc.

Strong supporting company, including principal members formerly with McCollough & Salvini's Co.'s, and the world famous athlete,

William Muldoon,

As the Fighting Gaul.

Dress Circle, 50 and 75 Cents; Orchestra, $1; Gallery 35.

Secure Your Seats Now.

L. L. SHERTZER,

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Recommendations to Congress.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

Arbitration of Labor Troubles, and Civil Service Reform.

A Lengthy Document of Which One-Third is Devoted to Our Foreign Relations. A Review of the Cutting Case—The Tariff—Other Features of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Cleveland's message opens with the usual survey foreign relations, and one-third of it is devoted to a discussion and review of such relations. Our government, he says, has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly council. The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese in the far west is alluded to and in speaking of a remedy, he says the paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of measures of restrictions, but they should not tolerate the oppression of invividuals of a special race.

Discussing the fisheries question, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, the president says the questions involved are of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussions, not unaccompanied by invitation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. While desirous that friendly relations should exist between the people of the United States and Canada, the action of Canadian officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such, the president thinks, as to threaten their continuance, and although disappointed in his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of congress, announcement made be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached.

Alluding to our relations with Hawaii the president recommends an extension for seven years of the reciprocity treaty of 1875. He urgently renews his recommendations of legislation to carry into effect the Mexican reciprocity treaty of January, 1883, and proposes to initiate negotiations with Mexico for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and legislation.

Referring to the Cutting case, he says the incident has disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in one history, whereby any offense, committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico, and approved by the executive branch of that government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alled crime (a libelous publication), removed the bases of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence.

The admission of such a pretension, the president argues, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of the government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore he has denied it and protested against its attempted exercise, as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usage. A sovereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concocted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil, in violation of our laws, even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would make a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country, they must abide by the laws therein in force, and will not be protected by their own government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad: and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them. With less than that the government will not be content when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake. Whatever the degree to which extra territorial criminal jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European states, no such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country, or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived.

In the case of Mexico, there are reasons especially strong for perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends. The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor is assisting the development of the resources of Mexico and in building up the prosperity of both countries. To assist this good work, all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed; sion. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargos, from the United States or from any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the government of the queen regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and reprisals, which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our and the president trusts that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

It appearing that the government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the full measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flags in our ports. I was constrained, in October last, to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspendoors and fixing here their main markets of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rio and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain.

The president recommends placing the consular service on a better footing and reiterates the necessity of some mode of inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted.

He trusts international copyright will receive the attention it deserves by congress.

He recommends that provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the president is of opinion that surrender should not be made and renews his recommendation of last year that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. We have, he says, treaties with many states providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements, nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens.

Reaching domestic affairs, the first subject discussed is the tariff, and to this the president devotes a great deal of space, arguing that the necessity for a reduction of the tariff is more urgent than ever. The income of the government, he says, by its increased volume and through economies in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date.

Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be driven into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting National demoralization which follow in its train. But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of Federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between its people and their government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of Federal taxation.

Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and his perfect securement in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government.

The indirect manner in which these exactions are made, has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent, but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact, that the amount varied professedly for the support of the government, is paid by them as absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hand of the tax-gatherer.

Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting in ignorance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation, and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in those circumstances and considering the tribute he continually pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants he receives his fair share of advantages.

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which under the system which produces such surplus, increases without corresponding benefit to the people, the vast accumulation of a few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic.

Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture see that day by day and, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our natural achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy, may be well to a great extent discarded in present stages of American ingenuity, courages and fearless self-reliances, and for the the privilege of indulging the sentiment with true American enthusiasm, and citizens are quite, willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury, and all the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imported by the grievous burden willingly borne, at a time when the government reached millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the union.

It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports; and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand, that by a revision of our revenue laws, the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representations in the legislative branch of the government.

In readjusting the burdens of Federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions, should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without a disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the exorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages.

This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country, and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. And these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living, while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor and injuriously effect its condition and the dignified state it holds in the estimation of our people.

But our farmers and agriculturalists, those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens, in a just and careful system of Federal taxation.

Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half our population. None labor harder or more continually than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the government to any great extent, the value of their products. And yet for the many necessaries of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the government, is given to the more favored manufacturer.

I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating, be released to the people, by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the prices of the necessaries of life—give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, was $44,551,043.36. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, three per cent. bonds were called for redemption amounting to $127,283,100, of which $80,643,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and $46,639,900 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to to that object. Of the bonds thus called $102,369,450 became subject under such calls to redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to $25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

The addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation to November 1, there were paid before that day certain of these bonds, with interest thereon, amounting to $5,072,250, which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which $2,664,850 had not been called. Thus $107,341,300 had been actually applied prior to the 1st of November, 1886 to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of $1,153,445,112. Of this amount $86,848,700 were still represented by three-per-cent. bonds. They have, however, been since November 1, or will at once be, further reduced by $22,906,150, being bonds which have been called as already stated, but not redeemed and cancelled before the latter date.

Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much-needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

While on the subject of tariff and revenue, the president especially directs the attention of congress to the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury, touching the simplification and amendments of the laws relating to the collection of revenues.

Less space is devoted to the silver question this year than last, but his opposition to compulsory coinage is no less pronounced. The difference in the bullion price of the standard dollar, ninety-four and one-quarter cents, when first coined and its bullion value, seventy-eight cents, on the 30th of last November, certainly does not indicate, the president says, that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of the commodity, or secures uniformity in its value. He has seen no reason to change the views expressed a year ago on the subject of compulsory coinage and again urges its suspension on all the grounds contained in his former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year and for the further reasons, that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have an abundance for all our needs and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency, when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

The attention of congress is called to the great number of suits in New York growing out of conflicting views by importers and collectors as to the interpretation of our complex and indefinite revenue laws, and an amendment of the law is recommended; but pending such amendment the present condition of this litigation should be relieved, by a law permitting the appointment of of an additional Federal judge in New York where these cases have accumulated.

The report of the secretary of war gives a detailed account of the administration of his department, and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2,103 officers and 26,946 enlisted men.

The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were $38,900,903.38, including $6,294,305.43 for public works and river and harbor improvements. I specially direct the attention of congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection, but many advantages in adopting this feature, which has operated so beneficially in our navy department as well as in some branches of the army.

Of coast defenses and fortifications, the president says the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontiers are palpable, and the work laid out by the board on fortifications is delayed in default of congressional action. The absolute necessity of our preparation for effectual resistance against armored ships and modern steel guns which may threaten our sea coast cities is so apparent that he hopes effective steps will be taken in that direction at once.

The condition of our navy, as shown by the secretary of that department, should challenge the early attention of congress. The production in the United States of armor and gun-steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture.

In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by congress at its coming session, the secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the arms and the gun-steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable, the president adds, that the wants of the army and the navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting their contracts, such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for eighteen months been on the warpath, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terrors to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to Gen. Miles, the military commander, who succeeded Gen. Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit.

Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was considered best to impress them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the warpath, had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

Postal service affairs show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year; the increase of revenue is in a gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present cheap rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. The difference with certain ocean steamship companies were terminated by the acquiesence of all in the policy of the government, thus affording a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. The question of establishing ocean postal service to Brazil and the Argentine Republic is commended to the consideration of congress, and the suggestion is offered, that as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line, whatever outlay may be required to secure additional, necessary and proper service, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service.

The president endorses the recommendation of the attorney general for the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted in United States courts. He considers it a matter of very great importance, which should at once receive congressional action. More than one of these institutions might be erected, and by employing the prisoners in the manufacture of articles needed for use by the government quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for the outlay of construction. He endorses the recommendations of the attorney general for a change in the Federal judicial system, to obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts.

Of Indian affairs, he says the present system of agencies standing alone is inadequate for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance—the more rapid transition from tribal organization to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are capable of civilized life, and hence the necessity for supplemental agency, a commission of six intelligent persons—three from the army—charged with the management of such matters of detail as cannot with the present organization, be properly and successfully conducted. The time is ripe, the president tells congress, for the work of such an agency.

The president recommends the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homestead law be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for five years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. Referring to the satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year, and to pension matters generally, the president says the usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depends upon the equity and uniformity of its operations, and as long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features.

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year.

The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 13th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,854 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

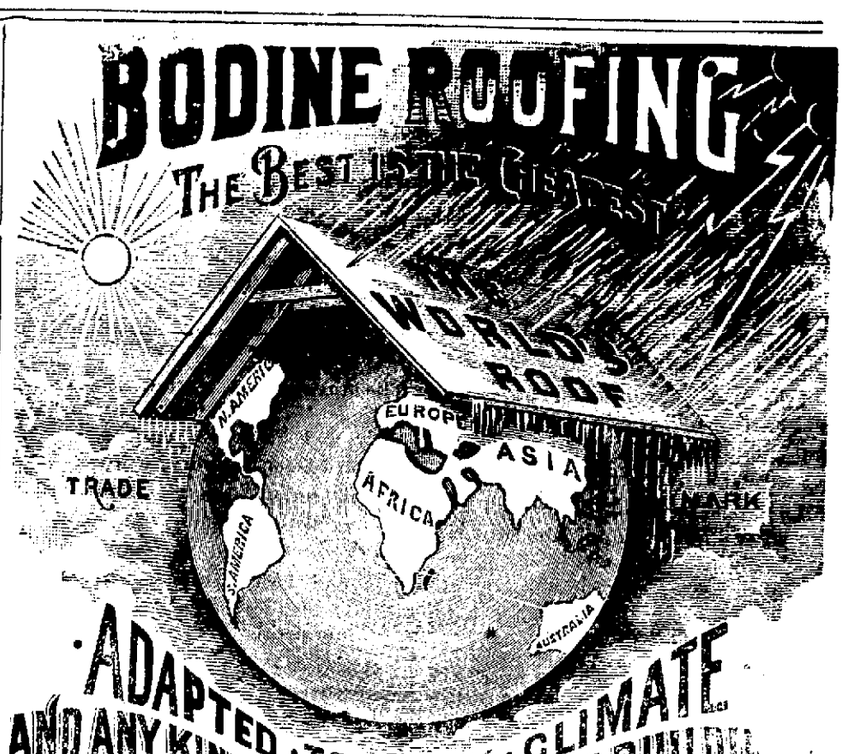
The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year, save one, since 1861; the names of 2,229 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last named date, and during the last session of congress 644 such acts became laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the government.

But it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which, though their merit is ap-

BODINE ROOFING

THE BEST IN THE GREATEST WORLD'S ROOF



ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE AND ANY KIND OF BUILDING

UNLIKE ALL OTHER ROOFS

RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE AND Sulphurous Gases.

THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY

M. A. BROWN & SON,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St., Massillon, O.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,

Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.

PERRY H. YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER OF

First-Class Light Carriages,

Phætons and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed.

Practical attention given to the

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

Blacksmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheaper grade of buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

Columbus Buggies and Phætons

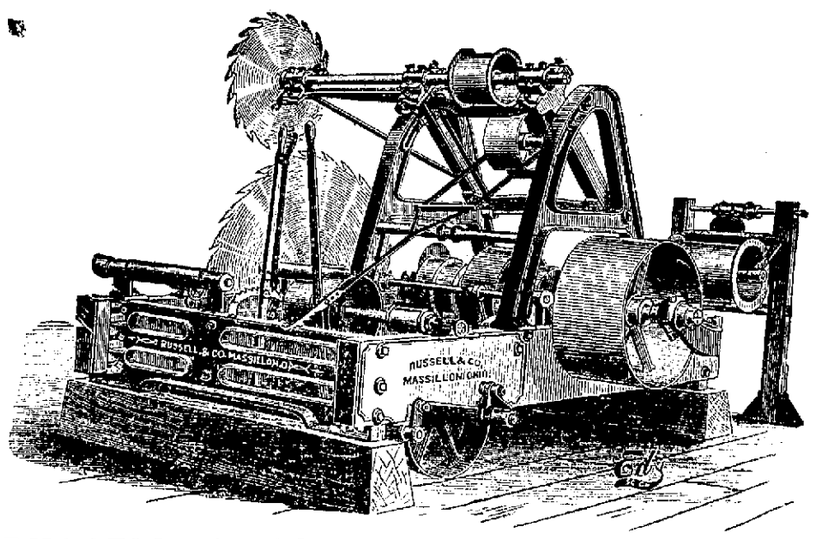
n the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere. Agent for the

Watertown Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies,

The best platform wagons made in New York.

Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

PERRY H. YOUNG.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills

ADDRESS RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

C. YOUNG,

THE LIVERYMAN.

Fine Buggies and Phætons.

Elegant Single —AND— Double Carriages.

Appointments all of the very best, and horses not excelled.

Gentle Family Horses —AND— Large Open Carriages ready at all times.

Office and Stable immediately opposite the ladies' entrance to Hotel Conrad.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

parent, for some other reason cannot justly be dealt with through general laws.

These conditions fully justify application to the congress and special enactments. But resort to the congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications concededly not within the law, and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the commissioners that there are now paid by the government 131 different rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information we can obtain show that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the government. Only 13 per cent of those are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in receipt of pensions. The American people with a patriotic grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions.

"Every patriotic heart," he says, "responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and despondence, not as an incident of their service but with advancing age and misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-solders are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy, or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discrimination."

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the patent office was, on an average, five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregated $1,305,167.89, enabling the office to turn into the treasury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about $165,710.30.

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including renewals, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was $890,760. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $823,960. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is $778,770.

Of the Pacific railroad debt extension proposition, he says, that congress in considering the plan suggested by the secretary of the interior, and endorsed by the board of government directors, the sole matters which should be taken into account are "the situation of the government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt."

Of interstate commerce he says that by a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is unworthy of consideration.

The relations of labor and capital, and of laboring men to their employers, are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special message transmitted to the congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present labor bureau, and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed.

When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states, the application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. But after all has been done by the passage of laws either Federal or state, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship.

This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirits of our institutions, would teach what a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of our people, that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor in capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feelings.

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our National industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. The interest of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to these whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the congress the report of the commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

The president recommends as a plain duty on the part of the government, the payment of a million and a quarter dollars still due to Freedman's Savings bank depositors.

Civil service reform is the last important topic discussed in the message. The continued operation of the civil service law, he asserts, has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. Every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government regardless of merit or inefficiency nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government.

It is exceedingly strange, the president thinks, that the scope and nature of his reform are so little understood and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends.

Our civil service reform, the president says, may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of this government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions.

In conclusion he invokes for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of congress; urges an increase of the salaries of the commissioners and expresses the hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT.

The Silver Question Its Principal Topic. Free Wool Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, has been given to the public. It is a lengthy document, the main points of which, however, may be presented briefly as follows:

To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty and our interest.

It will stop a wasteful and injurious expense, and the taxation which defrays it.

It will commence and promote reform in the sum and the methods of Federal taxation.

It will recover to the United States an equality of position (non-coinage) with foreign powers, which will give us due influence in negotiation.

It will induce negotiation, and negotiation to the end of relief, not for the purpose of delay.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step, and the best which the the United States can take doing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world. Its origin was foreign; its remedy is international. The time is ripe for this powerful commonwealth to enter docisively upon that international transaction. The ripe moment must not be let slip.

It remains to consider the reduction of taxation to the needs of the government economically administered. It is my belief that whenever we begin taking off the shackles of war tariff taxes on raw materials such increased prosperity will follow to the employers who dread it, and such larger and steadier employment to the wage-earners who need it, by increasing the sale abroad of our own manufactures, and by whipping out foreign competitors in our own markets, that we shall see our income from imported manufacturers dwindle so fast that not only to compel the retention of the most fit items of revenue—whisky, tobacco and beer—but, perhaps, to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from two cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much from tea.

I respectfully recommend to congress that they confer upon the wage earners of the United States the boon of untaxed clothing, and in order thereto, the immediate passage of an act simply and solely placing raw wool upon the free list.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

Proceedings of the Two Branches of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Sherman called the senate to order and Rev. J. J. Butler delivered the prayer. Annual reports of the departments were laid before the senate. Committees were appointed to notify the house that the senate was in session and to wait upon the president. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were designated to perform this duty. Senator Williams' credentials were presented by his colleague, Senator Stanford, and he was sworn in. Some bills and petitions were introduced to forfeit Florida railroad land grants, to authorize bridges across the Missouri and East rivers. Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock, when the message was received and its reading begun.

The reading of the message was finished at 3:25, when it and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Mr. Hoar said that the senate Pacific railroad funding bill had been set down as a special order for to-morrow, and asked that its consideration be deferred in the hope that the house would in the meantime take some action that would relieve the senate of trouble in regard to it.

Mr. Blair announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Pike, and on his motion the senate, as a mark of respect to his memory, at 3:25 p. m. adjourned.

House.

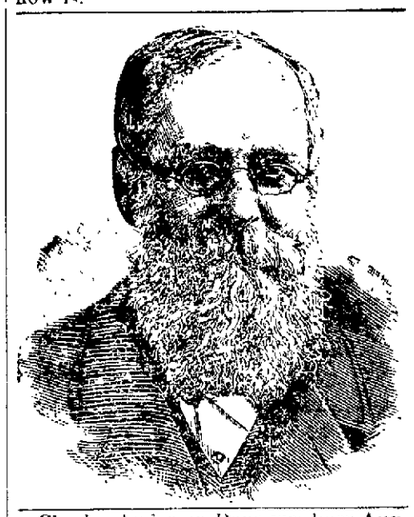
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The speaker called the house to order at noon, and Chaplain Milburn delivered the prayers. The roll was called and 241 members responded. The senate was informed that the house was ready for business. Messrs. Reagan, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Reed were designated a committee to notify the president that the house awaited his pleasure. Messrs. S. S. Cox and Henry Baern, of New York, and Henry W. Rush, of Maryland, were sworn in as members. The house took a recess until 2 o'clock, when the message was received and read.

CHARLES A. DANA.

Editor of the New York "Sun."

The American newspaper is one of the most distinctive features of American life, being a product entirely peculiar to this country. The British daily press has a high but utterly different character; while the journals of France and Germany are not newspapers at all, in our sense of the word.

Perhaps the most characteristic of all the American dailies is the *Sun*. If imitation be flattery, the *Sun* has had plenty of flatterers, and yet there is no paper like it in the world. It takes its character from the remarkable man who presides over it, the only remaining survivor of the brilliant group which a generation ago made New York journalism what it now is.



Charles Anderson Dana was born Aug. 8, 1819. He comes of an old New England family, which has supplied as many students to Harvard, and as many well-known names to literature, as any in the East. Among its members are numbered Francis Dana, the revolutionary patriot; Richard Henry Dana, the poet; the other Richard Henry who wrote "Two Years before the Mast," and James D. Dana, the geologist.

The present editor of the *Sun* was following the ancestral track at Harvard, when weakness of the eyes interrupted his studies, and obliged him to leave the university without taking a degree, in spite of his high scholastic attainments.

College life over, he joined with Emerson, Hawthorne and other men of letters, in their attempt to found the Brook Farm Community. This was an endeavor to form an ideal society, based upon real equality and perfect fraternity.

But such plans, from Plato's "Republic" downwards, have rarely possessed the elements of practical success, and the members of Brook Farm were soon scattered. Young Dana abandoned his visionary hopes, and turned to face the hard reality of a life of toil.

He entered upon the newspaper profession, which he has followed ever since. He was first employed by Elizur Wright, who was then publishing a paper called the *Chronotype* in Boston, at the modest salary of five dollars a week.

From this point his rise was rapid. In 1847 he came to New York, having been engaged as city editor on Horace Greeley's rising paper the *Tribune*. The following year he was sent as special correspondent to Europe.

Those were stirring times across the ocean. In February of that year Louis Phillipe was driven from the French throne by a popular uprising, and the wave of revolution swept through every country on the continent. There was a chance for the right man to make his mark as European correspondent, and this chance Mr. Dana was able to grasp.

He is an accomplished linguist. French, German, Spanish and Italian he speaks like a native, and he has, it is said, learned several others, including Icelandic. This unusual gift, together with a wide knowledge of European literature and politics, made him a very successful correspondent, and on his return to New York he became Greeley's principal assistant. His salary was gradually increased from a thousand to twenty five hundred dollars a year, this being the highest salary paid at that time by any newspaper.

Mr. Dana's leisure hours were spent in literary work. He published a volume of poems, and commenced, in association with George Ripley, to edit the "New American *Cyclopedia*."

In 1862 a difference in opinion on the conduct of the war led to his withdrawal from the *Tribune*, much to the regret of its readers.

After this Mr. Dana was appointed to several successive positions in the State Department, and finally President Lincoln made him assistant secretary of war. His official duties were ably and conscientiously performed, and he came out of that trying period untouched by a breath of slander.

When the war was over he went to Chicago, and for a year acted as editor of the *Republican*. Then he returned to the metropolis and organized the company which now publishes the New York *Sun*. The *Sun* was already an old-established journal, having first appeared in 1833. It had at this time a good circulation, although it possessed but little influence or prestige. But under Mr. Dana's auspices an entirely new start was made.

The old Tammany Hall building was purchased and transformed into the present *Sun* office; the new quarters were occupied Jan. 1, 1868. Such a paper as went forth from them had never been seen before. Its editors and reporters were picked men; all the news was presented in the most crisp and attractive form; most of the editorials were shaped by the pungent pen of Mr. Dana himself; printing and paper were of the very best. The change of management was largely advertised, and though at first old subscribers fell off, the loss was soon more than made up. The circulation, which had been forty-eight thousand under the former regime, rose steadily till it was over one hundred thousand a day, and even touched the well-known "million a week."

Mr. Dana still comes every day to the publishing office, and bestows a glance at the working of each department of the paper. He overhauls the editorial articles in hand, dictates others to a stenographer, and, scissors in hand, scans the leading journals for "clippings." He seems to enjoy the work, and talks and jests good-humoredly with his subordinates and his son Paul. To callers he is easy of access, and all sorts and conditions of men come to his sanctum. This is a plainly furnished room, whose principal ornament is a large stuffed owl, the gift of Thomas C Acton; the famous cat, which battens on the MS. of many a would-be contributor is sometimes seen by visitors.

Mr. Dana's snowy beard and scanty hairs tell of approaching old age; yet his step is firm, his bearing erect, and he is as ready for work as he was twenty years ago.

May he live and flourish for another twenty years!—*Richard H. Titherington.*

The Seven-Cent Girl.

Jessica smiles in the rosiest dream,
Like a lily asleep on a midsummer stream,
And her heart is as light as the breezelet that blows
The dew from the heart of the velvety rose.

She thinks of the shoppers who float right along
Through the various stores like a ripple of song;
The fresh, the French, and the Germans and Scotch,
Through the stores of Jones, Smithers, Mulcahy and Bock.

When Jessica's sad, it's the time that she wants
For the rapture that lurks in all sixty-cent sales;
When the trim little sealskin, constructed of plush,
Goes off at six dollars, and goes with a rush.

And when in her fancy the bargains she paints,
The features she wears are the average saint's;
And she trips round the rooms like an opera fay,
When she dreams the delights of a handkerchief-day.

But when she is married the chances are that
She'll swell in a sealskin and forty-doll. hat;
And the husband will say that he captured no pearl
In the heart of his dear little seven-cent girl.
—Puck.

Lincoln's Substitute.

Within the last two months I have seen two or three articles relating to President Lincoln's substitute. They were all incorrect, and, knowing that they were so, I herewith give the *Times* the facts:

When the quota of drafted men required from the Third Ward of Washington, in which President Lincoln lived, was fixed he directed N. D. Larner to procure a substitute for him. Arrangements were made, and the result of it is contained in the following article taken from the New York *Herald* a day or two after—viz:

"This morning John S. Staples, President Lincoln's representative recruit, was arrayed in the uniform of the United States army, and accompanied by Gen Fry, Provost Marshal General, N. D. Larner of the Third Ward, and his (Staples') father, was taken to the Executive Mansion, where he was received by President Lincoln. Gen Fry introduced him by saying 'Mr President, this is the man who is to represent you in the army for the next year.' Mr Lincoln shook hands with Staples, remarked that he was a good looking, stout, and healthy appearing man, and believed he would do his duty. He asked Staples if he had been mustered in, and he replied that he had. Mr. Larner then presented the President with a framed official notice of the fact that he had put in a representative recruit, and the President again shook hands with Staples, expressed the hope that he would be one of the fortunate ones, and the visiting party then retired."

Mr. Staples was only 18 years of age at the time. He received $600 from Mr. Lincoln, and was enrolled in Company H, Second District of Columbia Regiment, of which regiment his father was Chaplain. Mr Staples is at present living at Stroudsburg, Pa., working at his trade, which is that of a carpenter. He is a sober, industrious man, and not a "never do well," as represented.—*Wilkesbarre Letter to Philadelphia Times.*

THE MIKADO.

Mutsu Hito, Ruler of the Rapidly-Improving Empire of Japan.

The general interest felt by the American people in Japan and Japanese affairs began in 1853. That was the date at which Japan entered once more the family of nations, after a period of complete isolation which began in 1838. Commodore Perry (of illustrious memory) steamed into the harbor of Yokohama with a squadron of United States war vessels. A treaty was made with the de facto sovereign of the country, dated March 31, 1854. From that treaty made between Japan and the United States dates the wonderful story of Japanese progress.

Mutsu Hito was born at Kioto Nov. 3, 1851, the son of Komei Tenno and one of his wives who was not the Empress. He succeeded his father as Mikado, upon the latter's death, in 1867. Dec. 28, 1868, he married the Princess Haru-ko, who is a charming and accomplished woman, like him, advanced in the appreciation of modern progress, and working with a will to place Japan among the most progressive nations.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire is that of an absolute monarchy. Mutsu Hito's power is absolute and unlimited, in legislative, executive, and judicial matters. As he is both liberal and enlightened, the result of good instruction given him in his youth, he administers his high office in the methods and spirit which lead many observers to believe that before long Japan will have a parliament consisting of representatives elected by the people.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE

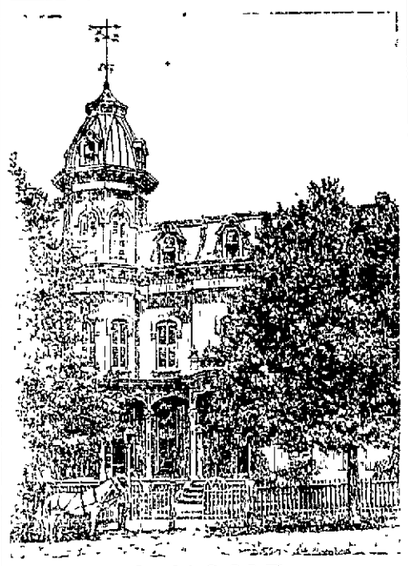
EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A. TRADE MARK

HAY-FEVER

Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. No injurious drugs. No offensive odor. Applied into each nostril is quickly absorbed. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

Send for Circular and Testimonials.

Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N. Y



A HOME

For the treatment of CANCER, FEMALE DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, HUMORS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES. The Vapor Bath, Electricity, Compound Oxygen, and the most Scientific Treatment used in making cures. Hemorrhoids are cured by a new and rational method, no cutting or ligating, and a cure warranted in every case. Every case of Cancer we have taken has remained cured. The Institute gives the comforts of a home life, and is most pleasantly situated within five minutes walk of the depots. For particulars address H. C. ROYER, M. D., Massillon, Ohio, enclosing stamp for reply.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Active and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, essential to every person, having no competition, and on which 100 per cent is realized by the exclusive sale by agents given for each and every county he may come from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its liability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $100 to $200 a month clear and the first make it do for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, AND CAN SATISFY US of the same, all goods in said to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like to try more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $300 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employment ever offered to make such offer; but would we do so did not know that we have one at now making more than double the amount we guarantee, and but two weeks ago would give a profit of over $1,000 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and the way we wish to send it to every one out of employment who will send us their address. One cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and to avoid our offer to be recalled as we cannot afford to make it long. We would like to have the address of all the good, live, working solicitors and canvassers in the country, and a few orders of the paper who read this offer, to send us the address and address of all such they know. Address at once, very truly, all or part the best chance ever offered for profitable employment to make money. R. [illegible] & Co., 9 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Hop Plaster

Without doubt the best porous plaster ever made. Will cure where all others fail. Strengthens the weak back or limbs, stops pain, cures chest and local pains and cures and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Made from Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Never irritates—always relieves. Ready to apply. Sold by druggists and dealers, 25c, 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

My Back Aches!

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is free from opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

If you have a Cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required to cure you.

Price, 25 cents. By druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Cure for the Deaf

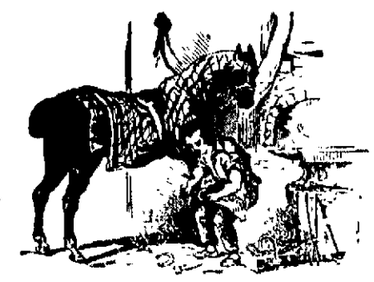
Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums

Perfectly RESTORE the HEARING, and perform the work of the **Natural Drum,** Always in position, **but invisible to others** and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper. 25-14

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured myself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. 25-4t

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st., New York City.

Horse Shoing Shop



THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanism to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention.

Also Over Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Banging, and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention.

Trotting and Team orses

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.

A. D. Volkmor.

A. KELLER'S

WEST SIDE

LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

Cheapes and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies. Easy Riding Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

$2 PER TON.

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.

SIPPO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

Globe Bakery,

West Main Street,

A. J. RICHEIMER, PROP'R

The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.

Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.

Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.

Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

38-1y

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NAVARRE.

Ed. Lower is visiting his parents on Main street.

Mrs. F. M. Corl spent Sunday with her parents in New Philadelphia

A coat of ice over the canal was a welcome visitor last week to the boys of our village.

Miss Maggie Perry came down from Massillon and spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Ruenna Morgan.

Miss Laura Downey visited Miss Lizzie Eyster, the milliner, of Massillon, on Monday going and coming on the ice

Navarre merchants should feel proud over the success of the little sheet, "Once-a-Year," issued in their interest during the holidays.

The churches are preparing for Christmas entertainments. The U. and L. E. Sunday school expect to have one exceptionally grand.

Literary, like everything of a like nature in Navarre, must be carried by about a half dozen. The only way to secure a crowd is to give a free concert, and then present each one present with a quarter of a dollar for coming.

After a long and painful illness, our much respected citizen, D. Mentzer closed his eyes upon all things earthly and passed away. He died last Friday and was buried in Massillon cemetery on Monday. Services were held at his late residence Monday afternoon. Revs. Baltzly, and P. S. Smith officiating.

CHAPMAN.

Thos. H Currie made a business trip to Canton last Friday.

Our mines are busy at work whenever they can get the cars.

Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Elton, spent Sunday on the Hill with relatives.

Miss Maggie James, of Massillon, came up and spent a week with her Grandma Edwards.

We notice that from three to four thousand miners are out on a strike, in different parts of the State asking for an advance of from five to ten cents per ton, after our general officers signing a contract in our behalf for the present prices until May 1st, 1887. Now, in our opinion, these men will have to resume work or withdraw from the Association, for, like true men, let us fulfill our part of the agreement. There seems to be a good demand for coal now, and as it is understood that the miner will receive no advance, no matter how much coal goes up, they are bringing forth a scheme that transportation has been advanced so much; as a result prices must go up, and the consumer must pay from fifty to sixty cents per ton more, while the producer receives nothing. There is a clear gain for somebody.

DALTON.

Miss Nettie Murray, of Paxa, Ill., is the guest of Mrs McGill, on Mill street.

H. L. D. Fiscus, of West Brookfield, organized a writing school here last Monday night. He secured eighteen members, and a few more will join.

Last Monday evening Linn Sturgis was riding a horse at a fast rate up Main street; the animal stumbled and fell, throwing Sturgis to the ground, inflicting severe bruises and cuts on his face and head.

The mayor and council have made arrangements to commit prisoners to the workhouse at Cleveland, instead of sending them to the Wooster jail. So the boys can take warning now, either behave, pay their fines, or go to the workhouse.

Wayne is Willing to Help.

That the new county idea is popular, and will inconvenience no one is proved by the kindly words of the Wooster *Republican*, which says:

Stark county has three cities. Both Massillon and Alliance want to be county seats. The papers of these aspiring towns are agitating the idea of creating two more counties, one to be made up of a portion off of the west end of Stark and the east end of Wayne, with Massillon as the county seat, and the other to be made up of a portion off of the east end of Stark and the west end of Columbiana, with Alliance as the county seat. Wayne county could spare two or three townships very easily.

Any body can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let go, like the man who caught the bear. We advise our readers to keep a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

Rheumatism

Usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business and labor have to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood—hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. One hundred doses One Dollar.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades's Trials—Rail Rumblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Fred Webbelsmann, a builder, was thrown into the canal near the Findlay street bridge in Cincinnati by the upsetting of the wagon, and drowned.

A keg of powder in Robert Hall's store near Bellaire, O., ignited by someone stepping on a match The explosion killed Robert Hall and fatally injured three others.

Mrs. Groghan Taylor was burned to death at Pomeroy, Ohio.

John Barr and a child named Powely were burned to death in a house near Tyrone, Pa.

A four-year-old child of Mrs. Amelia Shuback, of West Side, Ind., was burned to death during his mother's absence.

Augustine Janowski and Charles Bohlke were killed while taking sand from the Elmira, N. Y., Woodlawn cemetery sand pit by the bank caving in.

The lake vessel Ariadne was wrecked on Lake Ontario on Thursday night. Capt. McKay and three of the crew perished. Two others were taken ashore unconscious by the live saving crews.

The schooner Edith struck a reef near Miqulon Island, and was lost. The crew, numbering thirteen, perished.

Lew Wallace, a son of John Wilson, was killed by an express train on the Little Miami railroad, near Milford, on Saturday night, and Mr. Wilson narrowly escaped with his life.

The two-year-old child of Mrs. Jane Alexander was probably fatally burned by a gasoline explosion at Lafayette, Ind.

The Death Roll.

Charles Lucas, of Covington, Ky., died at his home in that city

Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, died in Greenville.

W. F. Hurlbut, a former resident of Cincinnati, died at his home in Elyria, Ohio.

Sister Louise, the founder of the Order of Notre Dame in America, died at the convent of that name in Cincinnati, aged seventy-three.

Congressman Price died at Eau Claire, Wis., Monday morning.

John Franklin, traveler for Veerkamp & Sons, of Cincinnati, died from an overdose of morphine at Memphis, Tenn.

Gen. James B. Foley, aged sixty-nine of Greensburg, Ind., is dead.

James A. Wales, a well known cartoonist of Puck, Judge and other New York papers, died in a restaurant from an overdose of bromide of potash. He was born in Clyde, Ohio.

Hon. C. M. Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., is dead

William H. Myer, a salesman for a Cincinnati house, died suddenly at Cleveland.

The Fire Record.

Boaz & Co's oil manufactory at 423 and 425 Front street, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire to the extent of $7,000

William Fitzsimmons' big foundry on Broadway, Cleveland, burned. Loss $25,000; covered by insurance.

Brockton (Mass.) opera house block burned. Loss $200,000.

The November fire loss for the United States and Canada was $10,000,000—an increase.

Arnold's flouring mill at St. Cloud, Minn., exploded and burned. Loss $80,000.

The Detroit Pipe Foundry company's works were burned. Loss $100,000.

The Halsted Street opera house, in Chicago, was damaged by fire to the extent of $7,000

J. T. Sheely & Co.'s pork-packing establishment at Omaha, Neb., was burned. Loss, $75,000.

Addington & Cowgill's grist mill at Bryant, Ind., burned. Loss $10,000, no insurance.

Personal.

President Cleveland is suffering from rheumatism.

John T. Cooper, Fusionist, has been elected mayor of Atlanta, Ga.

James G. Blaine, Jr., has become a member of the staff of the Pittsburg Times

Gen. Benjamin F Butler, it is said, will act for counsel for Mr. Thobe in his contest for Speaker Carlisle's seat in the house.

Miss Mary S. Brayman, of the Young Ladies' institute, at Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, has been granted a license as a stationary engineer, the first, probably, in the United States

Governor Foraker is heartily in favor of the abolition of spring elections.

Mrs. John Davis, prominent in Washington society, daughter of the late Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Ex-Representative Talbott, of Kentucky, is working for the appointment to the Turkish mission.

Political Pointers.

Recount at Terre Haute, Ind., gives Beasley, Democratic representative, an official majority of thirty.

Prominent Republicans met at Indianapolis Tuesday and organized a State League, and arrangements were made to organize auxiliary clubs in every county in the state.

The Republican State convention at Louisville will be held January 8.

Indianians organized a state Republican league at Indianapolis. Hon. J. M. Huston was made president.

Youngstown, O., has a new weekly paper, National Telephone, devoted to the interests of Henry George. W. S. Smith and J. R. Roberts run it.

Business Troubles.

F. A. Hill & Co., who for some time have been prominent on the Chicago Board of Trade, have failed.

L. B. Frankel & Co., the oldest mining firm in Nevada, failed for $915,000. It is stated that the members of the firm have skipped with plenty of money.

A. P. Martin & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, at Boston, have failed. Liabilities $300,000

Charles Brothers & Company, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, in Detroit, have failed. Liabilities $100,000.

Cable Sparks.

Hugh Holmes, attorney general for Ireland, says England has no right to arrest land leaguers who act as trustees in the plan to beat landlords.

On the invitation of the Vatican the Hessian iron tower, 440 feet high, will be erected at the top of Oxford street, London, to commemorate the queen's jubilee. The contracts have been concluded, and the work will be begun in January.

Labor Notes.

There are rumors of a coming strike among the furnaces of the Mahoning valley

Two hundred and fifty workmen at Preston Breed's shoe factory, at Lynn, Mass., were ordered to quit work against their will by the Knights of Labor

An Illinois Miners' Strike.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 8.—One hundred and fifty of the colored miners at Grape Creek have struck for an increase in wages.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

The twelve-year-old son of William A. Arnold, reputed to be the richest man in Reading, Pa., has been missing since last Wednesday, and it is believed that he has been stolen.

The annual report of State Treasurer Brown, of Ohio, shows the receipts for the past year were $6,039,942.63; disbursements, $5,733,-721.29; leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $406,221.24.

Prominent grain dealers of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago are making arrangements to form an association for the purpose of carrying their own insurance on grain in registered warehouses.

Dominick Cassella, Italian, in a beer dive in Mulberry street, New York, mortally wounded Nicola Tuozzo, shooting him in the abdomen. Tuozzo is said to have been the leader of a band of brigands, and to have served penal sentence at home. He was shot while reclaiming goods stolen from him by Cassella, who is said some years to have killed his wife.

Charles Francis Adams left $10,000 to the Adams academy, founded by his grandfather.

Thomas Rybolt's family at Milford, O., have a mysterious disease. They get weak, stiff, and finally die.

T. T. Howe left $195 with a hotel porter at Lima, O. Next morning neither man nor money could be found.

Jack Morgan, of Centerville, O., got on a spree and took a big dose of medicine to quiet his nerves It killed him.

John Dirose shot William Franks, at Bucyrus, O. Franks raised a row at Dirose's house and was going to brain him with an ax.

Dr. Alfred Ball, of Zanesville, O., put on a pair of old boots that made a blister upon one of his toes. Blood poisoning resulted and he has since died.

While the threshing was in progress on David Gabbert's farm, near Greenfield, O., October 1, a 500-pound hog became imprisoned under a straw stack, and was not discovered until December 1, living sixty-one days without food. When taken out it weighed 150 pounds

Nettie Bricker, a Mount Vernon, O., hotel waiter, was carrying a lighted lamp which blazed up. Thinking an explosion was going to take place, she threw it down the only stairway by which she could escape, ran to the window, jumped out and broke her leg. The fire was put out.

Frank [illegible] accidentally shot himself at Tarlton, O., the wound died.

Hart [illegible] Johnson and George Smith have agreed to run another race for $500 a side at Pittsburg.

The telephone suits were dismissed without prejudice, by Judge Sage, in the United States court at Columbus, O.

The Salvation army in the Wabash Valley claim the conversion of "Punch" Jones, the most notorious bruiser in that section.

Fred Joslyn, a Michigan school teacher, shot and killed Thomas Morrison, the father of one of his pupils, who threatened to whip him for thrashing his son.

Charles Boulton, who is supposed to have been the person who swindled the Patti ticket buyers in Mexico out of $50,000, is said to be under surveillance of the police.

The schooner John P. Long went ashore off the New Jersey coast, Monday night, and was boarded by the life saving crew, who failed to find trace of any of her officers or men.

Queerly marked and directed papers have been received by a number of senators and others in Washington. Investigation indicates that they were sent by Senator Jones, of Florida, who appears to be mentally unbalanced

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce, and Cattle Markets for December 8.

NEW YORK.—Money 7@8 per cent. Exchange dull. Government firm.

Currency sixes, 127 bid; fours coupons, 125 bid; fours and a half's, 110½ bid.

The stock market ope ed quiet but weak at slight declines from yesterday's closing, and on some stocks of Reading from ¼ to 1½ per cent. After the call continued heavy movingly Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pacific Railroad securities and Louisville & Nashville, prices became strong and advanced ⅛ to 2 per cent from the lowest figures of the morning. Since noon the list has been strong, with Louisville & Nashville the leader.

Buf. & Quincy	136¼	Mich. Central	97¼
Canadian Pacific	60⅞	Missouri Pacific	114⅜
Canadian Southern	69⅜	N. Y. Central	113⅜
Central Pacific	48¼	Northwestern	136
C., C., C. & I.	74½	Northern Pacific	39½
Del. & Hudson	107⅜	do preferred	85
Del., Lac. & W.	141⅛	Ohio & Miss.	32¼
Denver & R. G.	34¼	Pacific Mail	59¼
Erie seconds	86⅜	Reading	4.½
Illinois Central	134⅜	Rock Island	121¼
Jersey Central	52¼	St. Paul	94¼
Kansas & Texas	9¼	do preferred	130¾
Lake Shore	93½	Union Pacific	45
Louisville & Nash	66	Western Union	77¼

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Family, $3.75@4.10; family, $3.35@3.65.

WHEAT—No 3 red, 78@80c; No. 2, 8[illegible]@82c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 38½c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c. No. 3 white, 31@32c.

PORK—Family, $11.25@12.25; regular, $11.00@11.50.

LARD—Kettle, 6½@6¾c.

BACON—Short clear sides, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11½@12, New York, 12@13c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $1.25@1.50; prime to choice, 1.65@1.85; common to fair old, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; ducks, $1.50@2.75; live turkeys, 5@5½c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 29@30c; fine merino, 18@20c; common, 16@18c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 33@34c; combing, 30@32c; fine merino X and XX, 25@26c; unwashed, 21@26c; pulled, 27@30c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.25@4.00; fair, $2.50@3.15; common, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; bearings and calves, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4.10@4.20; fair to good packing, $4.00@4.10; fair to good light, $3.70@3.90; common, $3.30@3.60; culls, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.35, good to choice, $3.50@4.25, common to fair lambs, $3.00@4.25, good to choice, $4.10@4.75.

East Liberty.

CATTLE—Slow; prime, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.50; stockers, $3.00@3.25, feeders, $3.35@3.75; receipts, 225 head; shipments, 190 head.

HOGS—Active; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; Philadelphias, $4.35@4.45; Yorkers, 4.00@4.10; common and light, $3.85@3.95.

SHEEP—Fair prime, $4.25@4.55; fair to good, $3.50@4.15; common, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $4.50@5.50; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 3,100 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4.30@4.80; common to fair, $1.40@3.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.10; Texans, corn-fed, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Fair to good, $3.65@4.00; mixed packing, $3.55@3.85; choice heavy, $3.90@4.05.

SHEEP—Common, $2.00@4.25; lambs, $3.75@5.00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 red state, 94c; No. 2 red winter, January, 89¾c; February, 90¼c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 48c; January, 45½c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 40c; No. 2, 34½c.

CATTLE—50@5.10 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—4.00@4.10 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs. live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; Middling uplands, 9 7-16c; do Orleans, 9¾c. December 9.39c; January, 9.44c; February, 9.53c; March, 9.65c; April, 9.80c; May, 9.81c; June, 9.91c; July, 10.01c.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active, cash, 91½c; January, 83¾c.

CORN—Quiet; cash 35½c; May, 44¼c

OATS—Steady, cash, 30c.

STOP and READ!

If You Wish Any Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors

We have on hand the following brands which are known all over the world:

Guckenheimer's, Finch's Golden Wedding, Monongahela Rye and McBrayer's Celebrated Sour Mash Whiskies.

Any of the above brands in Full Quart Bottles at $1.00.

We also have the Pure California Port, Sherry and Angelica Wine, made from the Grape. Full quart Bottles at 50 cents.

Extra Fine Imported Liquors for Medicinal use. Give us a call and be convinced.

PENN LIQUOR CO.,

OLD P. O. ROOM, 29 S. ERIE ST.,

MASSILLON, - OHIO.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	to 75
Oats	27 to 28
Corn	to 45
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	10
Eggs per doz	18
Chickens per lb	8
Butter	22
Potatoes	30 to 40

A Queer Candidate for Mayor.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 8.—The municipal election here passed off quietly. B. F. Beck, against whom there are eight indictments by the grand jury now pending for alleged malfeasance in office, when sheriff of Warren county, was elected mayor by a large majority.

Milwaukee Rioters' Jury.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—The jury in the case of Grottkaw and Moessinger, the Milwaukee Garden rioters, reported at 10 o'clock to-day that they could not agree upon a verdict. They were sent back for further deliberation. It is believed however, that there will be no verdict.

Too Cold for the Indians.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., Dec. 7.—The dead bodies of three Indians, who had perished in the late snow storm, have been found near Ashland Several more Indians are believed to have been lost and met the same fate. The dead Indians are supposed to belong to the Fort Berthold agency.

50,00 Given Away.

To introduce our Corn Extractor we will give on February 1st, 1887, $50.00 to the first three persons sending in the three largest lists of words, made from the sentence "Allen's Corn Extractor." To the person sending us the largest list, $25, to the second, $15 to the third $10.00. No restrictions other than that the words shall be numbered found in Webster's Dictionary, and that no letter shall be used in any one word oftener than it appears in the sentence. Each contestant shall first send to our address, his or her name inclosing 25c in silver or postal note, when the name will be registered and a package of Allen's Corn Extractor sent postpaid Contestants will be furnished a card with the results as soon after Feb 1st as possible. Award will be made with utmost fairness. Address, J. E. ALLEN Greenville, Ind

Voegtlin painted the following scenes for "The Gladiator:" the Roman arches, the Battlefield of Campania, showing the Bay of Naples, Mount Vesuvius and the Roman implements of warfare, the Arena. They are all pictures of art, and are pronounced historically correct by eminent Roman scholars.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

7-18-c-p m r t-eo-1mf

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newsletter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops.

W. ½ of lots No 31, 32 and 34 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street

E. ½ of lots No 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No 47 and 48 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,

P. Sonnhalter & Co., Prop'rs,

Miners of the finest quality of Massillon Coal.

Best Quality of Massillon Lump.
Pure Nut for Cook Stove use.

Coarse and Fine Slack for Base Burners.

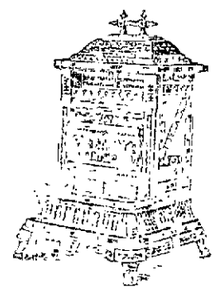
City Office at C. Warth's Grocery, West Main Street.
City Telephone 28.

City Agent and Collector,
GEO. W. SCHROCK.
Bank Telephone 60.

. H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON

$20.00

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

$20.00

Buys a good Chinchilla Over coat, at

J. C. LOWE'S

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, ½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times. with telephone privileges. Postoffice, Sippo, Ohio.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®